The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,77. New Series.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs.	52	0
including postage..... ,,	72	0
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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under.....Rs.	4	0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

WOLLASTON—At 2-2, Crooked Lane, on the 26th March, the wife of Hyde M. Wollaston, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MANKIEWICZ—WEBB—At Kidderpore Church, on the 28th March, by the Ven'ble Archdeacon J. H. Pratt, assisted by the Revd. Dr. F. F. Mazmchelli, S. Mankiewicz, Esq., to Emma Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Allan Webb.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

CRAWSHAW—At Madras, on the 1st April, the wife of Commissariat Staff Serjeant, W. Crawshaw, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BALFOUR—At Bellary, on the 28th March, Edward, infant son of Edward Balfour, Dy. Inspr. General of Hospitals, aged 8 months and 9 days.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.
(to sail in April.)

THE superior A 1 Ship "OCTAVIA," 914 Tons Register, F. Bateson, Commander, has excellent first-class Cabin accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 18th March 1864. Agents Ship *Octavia*.

FOR LONDON.
(To Sail in April.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, N. N. per Register, G. M. Livesay, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.
For Freight and Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 16th February 1864. Agents Ship *Salamanca*.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship BOWENA, Captain George Bilton, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch.
For rates of freight apply to
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain Bilton.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR SALE.—The Clipper Ship 3/3 in veritas "LANCASTRIAN," lately sailed for Liverpool. For particulars apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship MALTA, 1,900 Tons and (500 H. P.) Captain G. Hyde, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on THURSDAY, the 14th April, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Monday the 11th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 1st April, 1864.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received at this Office under any circumstances after 3 P. M. on Monday, the 11th inst.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship EMEU, 1,600 Tons and (300 H. P.,) Captain C. Eastley, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 14th April, at 9 A.M., from Mazgon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Monday, the 11th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium not in the ship on the 11th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 1st April, 1864.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 12th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE S. S. PIONEER, J. Woolley, Commander, will be despatched as above, on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 P. M.
For Freight and Passage apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 6th April 1864.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 tons, 160 H. P., will be despatched for Kurrachee, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 tons, 160 H. P., will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on 16th instant, with Passengers and Cargo, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient indncement offer.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship ARABIA, 1100 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain Harry, will be despatched on 15th instant, at noon, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo for Calcutta touching at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer PHLOX, W. Moylan, Commander, will start for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 12 noon.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Javerchund Atmaram.
Bombay, 8th April 1864.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. Ahmed, Commander, will sail for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at P. M. positively.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VanWullen, Commander, will leave for the above Port on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at noon.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Colonist* from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL, & Co., Agents Ship *Colonist*.
Bombay, 28th March 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—IN RE "SEBASTIAN CABOT."—Consignees of Cargo by the above vessel, now daily expected here, are particularly requested to send in their invoices and Bills of Lading without any delay to the undersigned, in order that the General Average Statement and Salvage Loss by the said vessel may be adjusted, and delay in discharge of her Cargo avoided.

No cargo will be delivered until the Consignees thereof have signed the Average Bond, now lying at the office of the undersigned, and have there made a deposit of ten per cent., calculated upon the shippers' valuations less 10 per cent. for charges.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners of the *Sebastian Cabot*.
Bombay, 1st April 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer, Captain Turner, Secretary.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—TENDERS will be received at the office of the undersigned up to the 15th April for the supply of 500 tons of Broach WHITE HARTLEY COALS to be delivered within two weeks from that date, 15th April 1864, at the premises of the Broach Cotton Mills, Umjid Bagh, Broach.

2. Tenders should specify the rate per ton at which the Coals will be supplied.

3. The undersigned reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any Tender without showing cause for so doing.

JAVERDASS KALLIANDASS UMIASHANKAR & Co.,
Secretaries Broach Cotton Mills Company.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 30th March 1864.

NOTICE.—BROKER'S LOAN DISCOUNT, AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).—It is hereby notified, that in pursuance of Clause XXXI. of the Articles of Association of this Company, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, on Monday the 18th April next, at one o'clock P. M., in order to consider and resolve on the report to be laid before them by the Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARDASEER BOMONJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 1st April 1864.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL £2,000,000 IN 100,000 SHARES.
Solicitor in Bombay.—W. H. Crawford, Esq.
Agents—Messrs. Remington & Co.

The Agents in Bombay give notice that they are authorized to treat with persons requiring Loans on the security of Land or Household Property.

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited.)
Bombay, 30th March 1864.

AT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) held at the Office of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co., on Wednesday, the 6th April 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Present.—J. Dunbar, Esq., in the Chair.

A. R. Scoble, Esq. R. D. Peebles, Esq.
J. Dodds, Esq. W. F. Hill, Esq.
F. L. Brown, Esq. Jehangeer Hormusjee, Esq.
J. A. Shepherd, Esq. and
W. Cooper, Esq. Purshotumdass Mohundass, Esq.

Mr. Dunbar having been requested to take the Chair, the Advertisement calling the Meeting was read.

The Minutes of the last Special Meeting were read and confirmed.

It was proposed by A. R. Scoble, Esq., seconded by W. J. Hill, Esq., and carried unanimously:—That the Resolution passed at a Special General Meeting of the Company held on the 29th February 1864, be confirmed, viz.:—

"That the Capital of the Company be increased from Six and a half Lacs (6,50,000) of Rupees by the issue of two hundred and sixty new Shares of two thousand five hundred (2,500) Rupees each."

J. DUNBAR, Chairman.
Bombay, 6th April 1864.

ADVERTISEMENT.—TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine at Noon on FRIDAY, the 8th proximo for the conveyance from Bombay to London of a party of Troops and Families the probable strength of which is noted in the margin, and calling at Kurrachee to convey from thence to London, the Troops and Families of the strength noted in the margin or such number as the vessel may be capable of carrying.

25	Invalids.
25	Men in health.
6	Women.
12	Children.
260	Invalids.
100	Men in health.
25	Women.
30	Children.

2nd.—Tenders should specify the dates upon which the Vessels will be ready to receive Troops also the rates per head in Indian Currency, the Ship finding Fittings, provisions, and water.

3rd.—The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

4th.—Two-thirds of the passage-money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.

5th.—All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 31st March 1864.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
તીનવેલી પરેચ કંમપેની લીમીતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
No. 12, Medow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)
વેશ્ટરન ઇનડીઆ શ્રીપ કંમપેની લીમીતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.
No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

CHLORODYNE.—CHOLERA DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP AGUE, FEVER RHEUMATISM, &c.—All pain, vomitting, and distress ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful Sedative Anodyne and Antispasmodic remedy Chlorodyne.

Discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (ex-Army Med. Staff) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it *Invaluable*. It relieves pain of any kind, quickly restores the restlessness of fever, imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

From a perusal of its efficacy a few extracts from numerous testimonials by Physicians and Surgeons are given:—

From W. Wesalius Pettigrew, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine,—"I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta.—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From C. V. Ridut, Esq., Surgeon, Egham.—"As an Astringent in severe Diarrhœa, and an antispasmodic in Colic and in Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."

Extracts from the General Board of Health *London, as to the efficacy in Cholera.*

1st Stage, or Promonitory—in this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

2nd Stage, or that of Vomitting and Purging—In this stage the remedy possesses greater power than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.

3rd Stage, or Collapse—in all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

From Dr. Montgomer, late Inspector of Hospitals Bombay—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen month's severe suffering, and when all other medicine has failed."

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of the remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chlorodyne, except in sealed bottles, having the, Government stamp, with the words "Dr. J. Collis, Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved thereon. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s 6d.

Agents for Calcutta—Scott Thomson & Co.
Agents for Bombay—Theacher & Co.
Agents for Madras.—C. M. Byrna.

NOTICES.

WANTED A BUTLER.—He must be a person of superior qualifications and first rate testimonials. None need apply who will not undertake to remain all night on the premises. The work is light, as the advertiser is the only occupier, and there is no family. He does not object to give Rs. 20 per month. A Bengali would be preferred. Apply to the Manager of this paper.

WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND, a situation either in a Bank or Merchant's Office. Can correspond, is a good Accountant, and has had four years' experience in a large Liverpool firm. Address the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED an experienced ENGINEER for the works of the Colaba Press Company. Satisfactory references will be required. Apply to Mr. J. BROOKS, Secretary, at the office of the Company. Colaba.
5th April, 1864.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—A highly respectable female, proceeding to England by the last Mail in April, or first Mail in May, is desirous of accompanying a lady on the voyage. The highest references can be given both as to competency and character. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. JAMES FINLAY & Co., of Glasgow, opened on the 1st instant, a Branch-house in Liverpool, under the same title, and have assumed as resident Partner there Mr. Samuel Smith.

Both Houses are represented in Bombay by the undersigned. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Bombay, 29th March 1864.

MR. E. LARTER has much pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken over the Furnishing Business of the *Cambridge Hotel*, Forbes Street, where he hopes to realise the same patronage this Hotel has hitherto enjoyed.

Mr. E. L. will spare no efforts to make his friends comfortable, and puts their patronage to the test.

Tiffins as usual, daily, at half-past one.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Wood, and Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, with full particulars of the offered 99 years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.
22nd March 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (Limited).—The rate of Interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be Five per cent. per annum, until further notice.

Deposits will also be received at higher rates of Interest, for fixed periods, subject to special arrangement.

W. F. WESCHE,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, 14th March 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.
For three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.
For eight time-expired Convicts.

From Bombay to Carwar.
For fifty-two Chinese and Malay Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th March 1864.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS in NAVIGATION, pertinent to persons Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain C. W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent of Floating Batteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

Ship-masters' Certificates carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS,
5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Masret R.N. & I.N.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરીએનટલ શ્રપ ઓનીંગ એશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

ધી ઓરિયંટલ શ્રિપઓનીંગ આશેાશ્રિયેશન લિમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

Transfers will be closed on the 15th inst. over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

THE BOMBAY GRAIN COMPANY, (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first Call of Rs. 50 per Share is payable at the Office of the Company on or before the 31st MARCH, current, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GREY & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 10th March 1864.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY OF KURRACHEE (LIMITED.)—PRESS HOUSE TO BE ERECTED AT KURRACHEE.—TENDERS are invited for the erection of a Press House with Engine and Boiler House, Fence and Entrance Lodge in the Seri Quarter, Kurrachee.

Forms of tender, conditions of contract, specification, and schedules of prices, can be obtained on application to Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co., the Agents to the Company at Kurrachee, or to the undersigned.

Drawings and plans of the proposed buildings can be seen at the Office of the Agent at Kurrachee from the 1st to the 10th April, and at the Office of the undersigned from the 14th to the 30th April.

Tenders to be lodged with the Agents at Kurrachee on or before the 25th April or with the undersigned on or before the 1st May 1864.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 30th March 1864.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at the Company's Mill, at Tardeo, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' half-yearly Report.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY,
Bombay, 2nd April 1864. Secretary

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.—TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS are required by the Rampart Removal Committee for the earthwork and Rubble Walling necessary to be done in putting in the Foundations of the European General Hospital, on a site near the ground at present occupied by the Bonded Crockery Club on the Esplanade.

Contractors will have the option of sending in their Tenders, either for a specific sum, as the cost of the whole of the contemplated works, or on a schedule of prices for the several descriptions of work to be executed.

Plans and Specifications may be seen and other information obtained at the Office of the undersigned, near the Cooperage, on the Esplanade, from Monday, the 4th to Thursday, the 14th April, 1864, at which place also the Tenders addressed to the Rampart Removal Committee, sealed and endorsed "Tenders for the Hospital Foundations" should be delivered not later than noon on SATURDAY, the 16th April 1864.

J. TRUBSHAWE,
Architectural Secretary to the Rampart Removal
Bombay, 30th March 1864. Committee.

COWASJEE JEHANGHIR BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—THE Trustees of the College are desirous of receiving Tenders for a further portion of the proposed Buildings.

Plans and Specifications may be seen, and further information obtained, at the Office of the undersigned, near the Cooperage, on the Esplanade, from Thursday, the 7th to Thursday, the 14th April next; at which place also the Tenders addressed to the Board of Trustees, sealed and endorsed "Tender for Cowasjee Jehanghir Buildings," should be delivered, not later than noon of SATURDAY, the 16th April next.

Contractors will have the option of sending in their Tenders, either for a specific sum as the cost of the whole of the contemplated works; or on a schedule of prices for the several descriptions of work to be executed.

J. TRUBSHAWE, Architect.
Bombay, 30th March 1864.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. THOMAS, BOMBAY.—TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS are required by the Trustees for a portion of the Works necessary to be done in the proposed Restoration of the Cathedral. Plans and Specifications may be seen, and other information obtained, on application, at the Architect's Office, near the Cooperage, on the Esplanade, from Thursday the 7th, to the 14th of April next.

Contractors will have the option of sending in their Tenders, either for a specific sum, as the cost of the whole of the contemplated works; or on a schedule of prices, for the various descriptions of work to be executed.

Tenders, sealed and endorsed, "Tender for works, Bombay Cathedral," addressed to the Trustees, to be left at the Office of the undersigned, not later than noon of SATURDAY, the 16th of April next.

J. TRUBSHAWE, Architect.
Bombay, 30th March 1864.

FOR SALE.

LAND CHAINS.—Several best finished measuring chains, with a dozen arrows to each chain.
HERBERT & Co.

DUMPY LEVEL.—A first rate 14 inch Level by Elliot Bros. of 30 Strand, London, with tripod &c., complete. Apply to HERBERT & Co.
February 27th, 1864.

ALBUMS OF EVERY KIND.—Just unpacked, Albums for large Pictures, Prints or Photos, Postage Stamps, Cartes-de-visite, &c. Some of these Albums will be found of great value, their exterior finish being the nearest approach to perfect workmanship ever seen in Bombay.
HERBERT & Co.

COPYING PRESSES.—Just landed, a first-class selection of heavy and light made:—

Copying Presses, with London-made birch wood stands, fitted with drawers complete, a superior-made stand mounted with a best quality wrought iron Copying Press; machine planed bed, 15 inches by 10 inches clear, square thread, cut screw, with gun metal box and fittings. Rs. 125. Press alone can be had Rs. 100.

Copying Presses, large letter size, same quality as above, very strong and well-finished. Rs. 75.

Copying Presses, quarto size, good strong presses, adapted for light work, each. Rs. 50.

The above Presses have been just landed, and are perfectly new and sound.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co

METALLIC DESPATCH BOXES.—These boxes are of the best possible make by Mordan, having duplicate keys, fitted up for Stationery, complete, with trays, two inks, &c., in three sizes, viz:—

Inches 13 by 9 by 5¼	...	...	...	Rs. 40
,, 14 by 10 by 6	...	...	...	,, 45
,, 16 by 11 by 7	...	...	...	,, 50

An extra leather outer cover can be had to fit either size box for Rs. 10, 12, and 15 each respectively, extra.

METALLIC CASH BOXES, equal to the above in quality having duplicate keys, three compartments with lids, &c., Mordan's best make in three sizes, viz:—

8 inches ...	...	...	...	Rs. 12
10 ,, ...	...	...	...	,, 15
12 ,, ...	...	...	...	,, 18

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

BARREL ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS, for ladies to play on precisely similar to the Keyboard of a Piano.

These newly improved Instruments will be appreciated by those who wish to avoid the tedious task of learning to play the Music aright on the Key-board, the insertion of a barrel in the upper part gives life and soul to the Instrument, which immediately begins to play the Music required in a manner truly astonishing. The Keys move up and down as if touched by invisible hands, the sounds emitted are rich and perfect in harmony. The Music is of the most fashionable character comprising Overtures, Pieces, Dance Tunes, &c. The whole affair is portable made to stand in a Drawing-room.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS and FORKS—Tea Spoons, Forks, etc., etc., of all the patterns mentioned below are kept in constant stock:—

	Plain.		Kin's.		Albert.		Lilly.		Linear.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Table Forks ...p.doz.	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Dessert Forks ,, ...	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Table Spoons ,, ...	27	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Spoons ,, ...	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Tea Spoons ,, ...	14	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	18	0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	12	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	18	0
Mustard S. gilt bowls	12	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	18	0
Salt S. gilt bowls ...	12	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	15	0
Sugar Tongs ...each ...	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Sugar Spoons ,, ...	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Mustard Ladles for Cruets.	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Gravy Spoons ,, ...	5	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	6	8
Soup Ladle ,, ...	9	0	15	0	15	0	14	0	12	0
Sauce Ladle or Milk Ladle ,, ...	3	8	4	12	4	12	4	0	4	0
Butter Knives ,, ...	3	0	5	0	5	0	4	0	4	0
Pickle Forks ,, ...	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	8
Skewers ...per inch	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	8	0	6

*** The articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required. HERBERT & Co.

CARTES DE VISIT.—Amongst numerous other portraits of eminent men and those celebrated for any peculiarity or accomplishment in private life, we have omitted to enumerate a few of those that have been just received. To prevent disappointment an early inspection is solicited.

HERBERT & Co.

Price per dozen 12 Rupees per dozen, or 1 Rupee each.

Professor Airy.	Earl of Lucan.
Sir Archibald Alison.	A. H. Layard.
Duke of Athol.	Mark Lemon.
Duc d'Aumale.	Abraham Lincoln.
Anber.	Dr. Livingstone.
Marie Amelie.	Longfellow, H. W.
Cardinal Antonelli.	Sir C. Lyell.
The Japanese Ambassadors in present in England.	John Leech.
Dr. Babington.	Dr. W. Lawrence.
M. W. Balfe, Esq.	Mons. Lesseps.
T. Benelict,	Miss Louisa Leclercq.
Sterndale Bennett.	Miss Carlotta Leclercq.
Mons Berryer.	The late Lord Macaulay.
Sergeant Bodkin.	Daniel Maclise, R. A.
Rosa Bonheur.	Duke of Manchester.
Sir Isaac Brunwater.	Duchess of Manchester.
Shirley Brooks.	Signor Mario.
Sir Benjamin Brodie.	Baron Martin.
The late I. K. Brunell.	Rev. Henry Melville
Captain Boreton.	Meyerbeer.
Bruce, Lord Chief Justice.	T. E. Millais, R. A.
Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer.	Count de Morny.
Miss Burdett Coutts.	Countess de Morny.
Baron Bunsen.	Miss Fanny Marston.
Sir James Brook.	Mazzini.
Blondin.	Baron Marochetti.
Serjeant Ballantine.	Rev. Hugh McNeil.
John Bright.	Rev. Dr. Manning.
Lord Brougham.	Mrs. Alfred Mellon, formerly
Sir John Bowring.	Miss Woolgar, of the Eng-
Lord Cowley.	lish Stage.
Duke of Cambridge.	Celine Montelan.
Duchess of Cambridge.	Charles Mathews.
Princess Mary of Cambridge.	Mrs. Charles Mathews.
Richard Cobden.	Frank Matheson.
Lord Cranworth.	The late Genl Sir C. Napier.
Miss Cushe.	The late Adm Sir C. Napier.
Michael Costa.	Ex-King of Naples.
George Cruickshank, Esq.	Ex-Queen of Naples.
Professor De Morgan.	Miss Florence Nightingale.
Lord Canning.	Marquis of Normanby.
The late Lady Canning.	Lawrence Oliphant.
Rev. Dr. Cumming.	General Sir James Outram.
Sir James Clerk.	Professor Owen.
Earl of Carlisle.	Bishop of Oxford.
Miss Cottrell.	The O'Donoghue.
Madame Celeste.	Captain Sherard Osborne.
T. P. Cooke.	Miss Oliver.
Wilkie Collins.	Lord Palmerston.
Madame Carvalho.	Lord Palmerston at the age
Miss Kate Carson.	of 29; taken from an ex-
Duke of Devonshire	cellent portrait in oil, in
Duleep Singh the Maharajah	his Lordship's possession.
Earl Ducie.	Rev. Punshon.
Professor Donaldson.	Sir F. Pollock.
Du Chaillu.	Late Sir Robert Peel and the
Lord Dufferin.	Duke of Wellington.
Alexandre Dumas.	The present Sir Robert Peel.
Charles Dickens.	Colonel Peard.
Mrs. C. Dickens.	Paris Conference comprising
Lord Dundreary.	14 original portraits, (with
Sir Herbert Edwards.	key of the Ambassadors of
Sir Charles Eastlake.	Europe.
Lord Elgin.	Count Persigny.
Paris Conference, comprising 14 original portraits (with key) of the Ambassadors of Europe.	Miss Louisa Pyne.
Fairbairn, W.	Madamoiselle Patti, in the
Professor Faraday.	celebrated "Shadow Song"
Fechter.	from Dinorah, with three
Count of Flanders.	other Cartes of her favorite
W. P. Frith, R.A.	characters. These are spe-
Princess Elizabeth of France, (from a picture in the Louvre) friend of Marie Antoinette.	cially interesting.
Lord Clough.	The late Madame Rachel.
Signor Giuglini.	Professor Ramsay.
W. E. Gladstone.	Sims Reeves.
Miss Arabella Goddard.	Madame Ristori.
Colonel Hamilton Gomm.	Mr. F. Robson.
General Sir Patrick Grant.	Signor Rossini.
Dr. T. E. Gray.	Duchess of Roxburgh.
Rev. C. Gresley.	The Duke of Rutland.
Madame Grisi.	The late Rev. F. W. Robertson
George Grote.	of Brighton.
Guizot.	Earl Russell.
Signor Gordoni.	Duke of Richmond.
Sir Hope Grant.	Roupell.
Earl Granville.	Lord Redcliffe.
Lord Ellenborough.	Miss Ada Swanborough.
Lord Gomm.	Madame Sherrington.
Gibson, R. A.	George A. Sala.
Lord Grosvenor.	Sir Walter Scott.
Duke of Hamilton.	Shakspeare.
Duchess of Hamilton.	Mr. Stirling.
Charles Halle.	Earl of Shrewsbury.
Hallbrrton, T.	Tom Sayers.
Sir John Herschell.	Earl of Shaftesbury.
Dr. Hofman.	Countess of Shaftesbury.
Rev. Dr. Hook.	General Sir C. Straubenzee.
Thomas Hughes.	Mrs. Beecher Stowe.
Professor Huxley.	Lindsay Sloper.
D. D. Home.	Stanley, Vocalist.
Miss Heath.	S. G. S.
The late Lord Herbert of Lee.	The late Albert Smith.
Haron Humboldt.	The late Robert Stephenson.
Mr

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a light BROUGHAM with Pole and Shafts. Apply to "H," care of Editor *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET, one ROOM suitable for a Merchant's or Lawyer's Office. Apply to C. MASCARENHAS & Co.

7, Hummum Street.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the House now in occupation of E. W. RAVENSCROFT, Esq., formerly of John Cassels, Esq., from 7th May next. Apply to COWASJEE JEHANGHIER.

FOR SALE, COFFEE ESTATE, situated 22 miles from Virajendra, of about 200 acres, 90 of which have been planted with Coffee for three years. A spring at the summit of the hill supplies water for the upper part of the plantation, and another spring besides a nulla supplies the lower part. The elevation of the estate at the summit varies from 300 to 400 feet. The estates comprises —89,559 Coffee trees; 6,000 Nursery: 360 Black Pippin Vines: 100 Jack trees: 200 Mangoe trees: 270 Cocoanut trees: 252 Kirrler trees: 344 Kurmull trees: 12 Blackwood trees: 212 Malwa trees: 335 Aina trees: 35,819 Perpendicular trees for Rafters (large): 37,670 ditto (small). Apply to Apollo Street, 8th April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that under the provisions of Section XLI. of Act X. of 1861, a Branch of the Bank of Bombay has been established at Oomrawuttee under the Agency of Mr. ANDREW MURRAY, and a Sub-Branch at Bhowngur under the charge of Mr. WM. WATSON.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th April 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Bank, convened under the 35th Clause of the second supplement to the Deed of Settlement, will be held at the Banking House of the Company in Rampart Row, on THURSDAY the 21st instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., when the accounts for the past year together with the Directors' and Auditors' Reports thereon will be submitted, and such other business transacted as may be laid before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
R. ANGUS, Chief Manager.

Bombay, 7th April 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

TO SHAREHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all Shares in this Company, on which the 3rd Call of Rs. 50 per Share is not paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China on or before WEDNESDAY the 20th instant, will be liable to be forfeited in accordance with Clause 17 of Table B. Act XIX. of 1857.

By order of the Directors,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 7th April 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 14th April 1864, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 3 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Ecnos*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 13th April 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th idem.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

CALENDAR—APRIL, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Qr., Thursday	14th	5h.	0m. A.M.
Full Moon, Friday	22nd	6h.	10m. A.M.
Last Quarter, Friday	29th	9h.	26m. A.M.

Day.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fired.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Fri.	8	Mars rises at 2h. 53m	5 46	6 14	0 29	0 48	8
Sat.	9	Daybreak at 4h. 31.	5 48	6 14	0 29	0 48	8
Sun.	10	2nd Sunday after Easter.	5 47	6 14	1 7	1 27	8
Mon.	11	Twilight ends at 7.27	5 47	6 15	1 48	2 9	
Tues.	12	Mars sets at 2h. 13m	5 46	6 15	2 32	2 56	
Wed.	13	Jupiter rises at 9.14.	5 45	6 16	3 21	3 51	
Thur.	14	Jupiter sets at 7. 40.	5 44	6 15	4 25	5 1	

6th April 1864.
Time—Sun-set 6h. 29m.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Mar. 21	KURRACHEE	April 1
AGRA	April 2	LAHORE	Mar. 23
ALLAHABAD	April 2	LONDON	Mar. 23
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MAURITIUS	Mar. 3
ALEXANDRIA	April 2	MY LADEAS	April 1
BANGALORE	April 1	MALTA	Jan. 10
CALCUTTA	Mar. 30	MEERUT	April 1
CAPE	Jan. 26	OUDH	April 2
CEYLON	Mar. 28	PEINJAUR	Mar. 23
COCHIN	Mar. 19	PENANG	Mar. 25
DELHI	Mar. 26	RANGOON	Mar. 8
GOA	Jan. 19	SUEZ	Mar. 14
HONG KONG	Mar. 15	SINGAPORE	Mar. 23

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1864.

THE Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company has narrowly escaped a great disaster. The accident to the Mahim train on Wednesday, of which the actual results have been serious and lamentable enough, was only saved by a miracle of good fortune from becoming a terrible catastrophe. Had the third-class carriages next to the engine of the passenger train not been empty, it being the custom to reserve these carriages for the use of passengers at the Dadur station, hundreds of victims might have been killed and wounded instead of the tens who were maimed and mangled in the collision. Had not the engine of the ballast train, moreover, luckily run off the line at the distance of a few feet from the first-class carriage, after smashing to pieces the second and third-class carriages in front of it, there would have been no occasion for the exclamation said to have been uttered by a native passenger:—"Another accident, and not a European injured again!"—for there were in the carriage some twenty gentlemen coming in to office as usual, and they would all have shared the fate of the poor second-class passengers. It is a subject of congratulation that this carriage was untouched, for its occupants alone, of all the passengers in the train (with the exception of some Parsees who heartily followed the example set by the Europeans), had sufficient courage and sense of humanity left in them after the collision to give aid to the sufferers who were lying crushed and helpless beneath the fragments of the shattered carriages. Honourable mention is particularly made of the self-devotion of Mr. Gumpert, Mr. Gell, and above all Dr. Kane, who worked most energetically and most successfully to rescue the victims of the accident and to bind their wounds with such rough appliances as were at hand. While, however, the zeal of these gentlemen deserves the highest praise, it is hardly fair, we think, nor is it doing them a real kindness to exaggerate their merits in contrast with the supposed negligence and inhumanity of the Company's servants. There are circumstances in which it is not only desirable but necessary that criticism should be spiced with personality; but, when one has a really good case to manage and a thoroughly bad system to go against, it is suicidal to attack individuals who are simply engaged in working that system faithfully and to the best of their ability. What imaginable purpose of public policy, for instance, can it serve to accuse Mr. Broughton, the General Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, of having been guilty of a high crime and misdemeanour in sleeping in his house on Malabar Hill last Tuesday night and coming down to his office at the ordinary hour on Wednesday morning, instead of (as his critics would seem to presume he should have done) lying between the rails the whole night on the look-out for an accident between Mahim and Dadur? It is worse than unjust, it is ridiculous, to bring such frivolous charges against the officers of the Company. Were it given to mortal man to be ubiquitous, Mr. Broughton would no doubt have preferred being near the scene of the accident on Wednesday morning to being on Malabar Hill. But, as this could not be, the manager did all that lay in his power by hastening to the spot as soon as he heard of the collision. It must not be supposed, however, that, because Mr. Broughton had not come to office when the news first reached Bombay, therefore the railway officials did nothing for the relief of the sufferers. The complaint is made that succour did not reach the junction where the accident had occurred at half-past nine o'clock, for two hours afterwards. But it should be borne in mind, even by those who are naturally excited at the thought of the tremendous risk to which they were exposed, that it is unreasonable to suppose doctors can be picked up any where along the line at a moment's notice, or trains despatched without warning at express pace along a line already crowded with the ordinary trains. These difficulties taken into consideration, we are sure that the Company's servants will be fully able to exonerate themselves from the charge of having made light of the accident and wantonly neglected its miserable victims. To hold a contrary opinion would be to suppose that Mr. Broughton and all his subordinates are wanting in the ordinary feelings of human nature. One cannot read without pain attacks of the kind to which we have referred on men who are one and all most anxious to do their duty, but from whom neither zeal nor judgment can be looked for when they are thoughtlessly made the mark of public scorn and indignation whenever an accident which it is impossible for them to prevent occurs on the line. Criticism of this hasty sort is enough to break an honest man's heart.

But, while we feel ourselves bound, out of regard for justice, to say a word or two in defence of the maligned servants of the Company, we admit that no language can be too severe which is used to condemn the abominable system of administration that the Mahim accident has disclosed as existing on the G. I. P. Railway. If it be a criminal act for men to neglect all the common precautions by means of which they can avoid committing certain offences, then the Directors of the railway are culpable in the highest degree. For months and months past travellers by the Mahim train have been prophesying that that which has occurred would occur. What else could they have expected when they saw every morning Messrs. Nicol & Co.'s ballast train shooting past their own train and just clearing it at the junction of the Mahim branch with the main line? There was a rule that the ballast train should stop within 60 yards of the junction until the passenger train passed; but how fearfully narrow a limit was this to set to the possibility of a collision as terrible as any noted in railway annals! A drunken or a careless engine driver had it in his power, on any one day in the year, by pushing on only a few yards beyond his proper station without regarding the signals, to endanger the lives of thousands of the Company's passengers. And this is exactly what happened on Wednesday last. A negligent engine driver, driving with the tender in front which prevented him from seeing what was coming in the opposite direction, ran straight for the junction, in spite, as is alleged, of the remonstrances of the stoker, and nearly succeeded in massacreing hundreds of people. The Company's traffic arrangements must be very bad indeed to make such an accident possible. What are we to think of the wisdom of a Board of Directors which (of course with the sanction of Government) has not even taken care to provide such means of communication between the guard and the driver of a train as may enable the former to warn the latter, in time, of an approaching collision? What again of the prudence which allows the single line from Mahim to the dangerous junction near Dadur to be worked without a telegraph? We could not have believed it possible that the Company would venture in these days to show so scandalous a disregard of the safety of their passengers' lives. Yet not only is there no telegraph to Mahim, but even Dadur is not a telegraph station, though the wire passes through it; and what needless delay occurred on Wednesday in bringing the wounded to Byculla was caused by the inability of the station master to telegraph to Bombay to keep the line clear. The utmost he could do was to send on a man in advance with a danger flag, and to make the engine go as slowly as possible, dragging its load of patients in urgent need of immediate medical assistance. The investigation which will of course take place into the conduct of the engine driver of the ballast train may perhaps reveal to us other remarkable instances of mismanagement on the line, and we hope that the public will visit with its sternest reprobation the acts of a Board of Directors which shows itself so careless of its obligations to the community. Messrs Nicol & Co.'s reclamations will, no doubt, be immensely serviceable to the town, but men's lives, even the lives of humble natives, may be of more value than many shares in the Elphinstone Land Company.

IT affords us much gratification to be able to state that the project for the establishment of an Opera Company in Bombay has received substantial encouragement from numerous gentlemen in Bombay. Company will be selected from among the leading Continental *artistes*, and will also embrace an orchestra of first-class musicians. The season will most likely commence in November next, extend over four months, and be comprised of about fifty performances. The outlay involved in bringing out a Company of really good singers and instrumentalists is of course very large, but from the offers of support, both European and native, that have already been made, a successful termination to the speculation is, we feel, pretty sure to result.

ARRANGEMENTS have, the *Delhi Gazette* is told, been finally made with the Director General of Post Offices in Calcutta, for making over the whole of the Bullock Train Establishment of the country to the Indian Carrying Company from 1st May next ensuing. The increasing business that will thus devolve on this Company, who contract with Government for the conveyance of troops and stores, will be great.

ON a reference having been made by the Local Administration at Nagpore, as to whether travelling allowances should be granted to Civil surgeons when visiting the dispensaries subordinate to those of which they are the superintendents, the Governor General in Council has (says the *Delhi Gazette*) decided that travelling allowances, at the usual rates granted to Covenanted officers, should be allowed to Medical officers when visiting branch dispensaries, although that is considered a part of their duty.

THE *Englishman* is glad to hear that the Bhootan mission, under the Hon'ble A. Eden, reached Punakka, the winter residence of the Government of Bhootan, on the 13th ultimo without mishap.

No answer has as yet (says the same journal) yet been received from England to the telegram sent, applying for a decision with regard to the successor to the Chief Justiceship. "But it has been finally resolved, that if no message is received prior to the departure of Sir Barnes Peacock on the 9th of April, Mr. Norman is to officiate as Chief Justice, and Mr. A. T. T. Peterson will be raised to the Bench. The latter appointment will be received by the public with very different sentiments from those with which Mr. Peterson has been too prominent as a lawyer, a reformer, an agriculturalist, a landed proprietor, coal miner, machinery importer and butcher, not to raise a clamour on one hand against 'em, and a loud shout in his favour on the other. Party spirit will run high, and much will the appointment be cavilled at. But Mr. Peterson as a barrister took a high position in the court, and as a practitioner was a favourite with the public; his indomitable spirit and vehement independence, always dazzling, never failed to carry his audience with him, whatever it did with the court. He was brought up too in a good school, at the feet of Sir Thomas Turton, one of the ablest lawyers that ever appeared in the Supreme Court. He also had the advantage of being educated whilst young as a sailor, and he was always great in Admiralty cases. All will remember how he used to seize the court and astonish it with his nautical knowledge, and puzzle the experts with language unexpected from a mere lawyer. Mr. Peterson will come to the Bench with a more thorough knowledge of the commercial interests, the landed difficulties, and the working of the laws amongst the people, than any judge that has ever sat upon it. As his spirit of opposition to Government waned before the genial influence of an honorable position in Council, so will the ardour and party spirit of the reformer disappear in the folds of his judicial robes, and we expect to see Mr. Peterson burst upon a surprised public, as an able judge, an ornament to the Bench, and a calm and judicious expounder of the law. He must ever remain a memorable example of what can be done in this world by patience, perseverance, and a prudent use of the abilities with which he has been so fortunately gifted.

ACCORDING to the *Phœnix* it is rumoured that the Income Tax will not be repealed altogether, but another one per cent. will be taken off. "If Sir Charles Trevelyan can even go so far, his popularity is sure to rise many degrees in the scale; but we feel great doubts whether he can take off if it were only one per cent. of that most odious of taxes. But the expectant public will not have to wait very long for the solution of the mystery. Last year the Financial Statement was made on the 30th of April, but this time it is likely to be brought forward much earlier in consequence of the intended departure of the Viceroy to the Hills. Of course the precise day remains a profound secret."

HIS Highness Rama Wurmah was installed on the Musnud of his ancestors as Rajah of Cochin on Monday the 28th instant by the Resident, Mr. Fisher. The *Madras Times* informs us that ceremony as usual took place at the old Palace at Mattancherry, whither about 11 o'clock all the European merchants and officials of Cochin might have been seen wending their way in cabin boats, the intense heat of which under a scorching March sun was rendered no doubt more bearable by the elegant and cool costume of black dress coats which it seems are indispensable to British subjects on these interesting occasions. The new Rajah is a dark good looking man of about thirty, and, after his installation, very courteously received the European gentlemen who were successively presented to him by the Resident. The installation itself was not so imposing a ceremony as one might have expected. The audience chamber is a long narrow apartment, the roof of which though well carved is much too low, and filled as it was on this occasion by Europeans and Court officials, and a dense crowd of peons and scantily clad spectators, the temperature soon rose to a height which became almost unbearable; the ceremony luckily lasted no great length of time. The letter announcing the late Rajah's decease and the right of his present Highness to the Throne having been read by Mr. Fisher, in a clear and distinct voice, His Highness was led to the silver Musnud and took his seat. A salute was then fired and the presentations took place, after which Mr. Fisher having been decorated with the usual garlands and sprinkled with otto of roses by the Rajah, a ceremony performed on all others by the Elliah Rajah, another salute was fired and the proceedings terminated."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

Steamer *Kurrachee* sailed. COCHIN, 6TH APRIL.

Steamer *Nubia* sailed for Calcutta. GALLE, 6TH APRIL.

Steamer *Sind* with *Satellite* in tow for Fao. BUSHIRE, 6TH APRIL.

Steamer *Governor Higginson* from Rombay anchored. KURRACHEE, 6TH APRIL.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

COCHIN, 30TH MARCH.

THE installation of His Highness Rama Wurmah as Raja of Cochin took place on the forenoon of Monday the 28th instant, in the presence of Mr. Fisher, the Resident, and a few gentlemen from the town. The usual proclamation was read, when a salute was fired, and with the presentation of flowers and nosegays by the Ellia Rajah the ceremony ended.

The Resident is still at Jaitchotty awaiting his successor, Mr. Taylor, I believe.

The *Zarah* has sailed for London with 905 cwt. cocoanut and 4,341 cwt. fish oil, besides other cargo.

OUDE, 21ST MARCH.

THE settlements in the province are now becoming very general, and the most experienced officers on the Commission are engaged on the work. The vast importance which is attached to this branch of the administration will readily account for the very best men being employed on it. The paucity of officers for other, and scarcely less important duties, is, however, daily becoming apparent. These settlements will continue for many years, and the necessity for an addition to the present numerical staff of the Commission has already become too apparent to admit of any doubt as to the inconvenience, if not the injury, likely to accrue from the limited number of officials employed in the other departments of the administration. Any increase is of course objected to on financial grounds; but the economy may be questioned, which interferes in any way with the good government of those entrusted to its care. Attention has, I believe, been drawn to this point lately, and the evil will, it is to be hoped, be speedily remedied.

There is some talk of having Small Cause Courts established both at Lucknow and Fyzabad; if not at the latter, at least at the former, one is absolutely necessary. Lucknow is the largest city in Upper India, containing a population of between 350 and 400,000 souls. Neither Allahabad nor Benares can be compared to it, yet at both these stations Small Cause Courts have been established for some time past. Lucknow, always litigious, is daily increasing in its litigious qualities, and an institution is needed to meet the growing wants of the people and the community.

The proposal for a new bank *established* at Lucknow is coming on well—a large number of shares have been already taken up, and every arrangement made to carry on its management. A Mr. Carter, an uncovenanted gentleman of much respectability, is to have the management of it, and the management, it is said, could not be in better hands.

A grand ball came off the other evening at Lucknow, given by the officers of the Commission, to commemorate the birth of Her Majesty's grandchild, to the officers of the military station at Dil Koosha. The arrangements are said to have been very complete, and everything went off satisfactorily. No doubt the example set at Lucknow will not be lost in the communities at Allahabad and the other larger stations.

The Governor General will not leave Calcutta for the upper provinces before the 10th or 15th proximo, but will proceed direct to Simla. It was thought at one time that he would come to Lucknow to see the *once* imperial city, but I think it is now improbable. The weather is against it, and by the middle of next month it will be very warm.

MOOLTAN, 30TH MARCH.

WE are just taking our farewell of the cold season; the winds that will shortly become hot and constant are already freshening, and clouds of dust—white blinding dust—sweep through cantonment during the day. Every one regrets the tardiness with which the Railway authorities are completing the line between this and Lahore; there are two gaps giving an unfinished distance of eighty miles, at present about four miles a month are in process of completion. The engineers declare the blame lies with the transport between Kurrachee and the line, so that they cannot get up material. On the other hand, it is said the engineers are in no hurry to complete the work, as their appointments would then be non-existing. Meanwhile every interest suffers in a station so utterly out-of-the-world as Mooltan; the road to Lahore—a foot thick in dust during the dry season—is several feet under water during the monsoon months of July and August; vehicles cannot traverse it, and the mail bags are carried through the water by horses in the shallow, and boats in the deep water when the river overflows. None feel this inconvenience more keenly than officers, who when suffering from the boils, pains, and fever of the place are unable to get away. The present road to Lahore is two hundred miles in almost straight line through a monotonous jungle of stunted bushes and giant grasses and rushes. Game of every description abounds, chiefly wild pig, deer, obara, water-fowl, colon, and black partridge—these latter in extraordinary numbers. The country is not thickly populated that it cannot supply labourers for the railway—these come in great shoals from Bikaneer, stay six months or a year, receiving four, six, and eight annas daily. A telegraph wire runs along the road in which there is neither ascent or descent 'twixt Lahore and Mooltan; the country everywhere is one dead level, and nothing in the way of engineering skill to cover it with a network of railways were they projected. There is abundant wood of good description for fuel; this, however, would in the course of a few years become exhausted, and the coal mine of Pind Dadun Khan would have to yield its buried treasure—buried it is, very deep, for this discovered seams are vertical; however, Government should at once send the whole of the convict gangs of the Punjab and commence mining; that is, if it is certain coal exists in any quantity. *Apropos* of convicts, those incarcerated in the jails of Lahore and Mooltan are dying in considerable numbers of a species of typhus fever, and are, I believe, moved into camp in consequence.

The garrison of Mooltan consists of H. M.'s 89th Regt., two batteries of Artillery (one of these composed of local artillerymen), the 11th Bengal Cavalry, and 3rd Regt. Bengal Infantry. The 11th Bengal Cavalry, under command of Colonel Probyn, V.C., arrived back two days since from the Trans-Indus Frontier; the troops at present are all exceedingly healthy. General Cunningham, who commands the Lahore division, has just completed his inspection and returned to Meean Meer.

A train runs daily from the station to the ghaut on the Indus, where the river steamers anchor; the place is called Share Shah, a large fair is held there about twice a month, and the number of natives who visit it daily by rail is very great; labour, in consequence of the demand on the line, is very expensive, and difficult to procure; provisions are dear—flour is selling at fifteen seers per rupee, and gram at twenty-four. The bazars are catchis built, shabby outside, uncomfortable within, rents are high, and landlords usurious. There is one slight advantage inhabitants of Mooltan reap, and the advantage is—cheap freight of goods from Kurrachee: beer for example in most stations of Bengal is sold at 12 rupees per dozen, here the same quality can be bought for 8; bottled beer is not, however, in vogue, the Messrs. Fleming of Kurrachee supply Burton ale of excellent quality in cask. But notwithstanding the cheapness of this Indus route, the delays and mismanagement are so gigantic, that many people prefer the infinitely longer, but well ordered, road to Calcutta; and this will be still more the case when Lahore can be reached by steam: the Bengallees are, however, to a considerable extent fanatical believers in their own Presidency, simply because they have not seen the other two; but should it be the wish of any among you to do penance, come to Mooltan.

BOMBAY.

WE regret to learn from Broach that cholera is raging there.

SURGEON R. G. LORD, Civil Surgeon, Poona, is allowed leave of absence for sixty days.

MESSRS. WILSON AND WATT, of the Bombay Civil Service, have passed their examination successfully in the Hindoostanee language.

IT is stated that the Chief Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court has applied to Government for an increase to the Salaries of the staff in his establishment.

FEARS are entertained for the safety of the ship *Shannon*, which left Liverpool for Bombay with a valuable cargo on the 13th of November last.

A MEETING of the Senate of the Bombay University will be held in the Town Hall to-morrow, at half-past 4 P. M., to consider the Bye-laws respecting a Board of Finance and to select a Device for the University Seal.

MR. C. BOULNOIS, of the Bengal Legislative Council, has been appointed Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, in succession to Mr. A. G. Macpherson, promoted to the Bench of the High Court.

WE hear that a Bill for the preservation and the better management of the Forests in the Presidency of Bombay will be introduced in the next monsoon meeting of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

MR. SPENCER, Assistant Secretary in the Military Department, will in a few days retire on a pension. It is stated that the Honble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy has employed this gentleman as his Secretary on a monthly salary of Rs. 750.

MESSRS. Scott, Cassels, Robertson, Rustomjee and Juggonath were sworn in as additional members of the Council for making Laws and Regulations, on Wednesday, the 6th instant, at 11 A.M., in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, before His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

THE following passengers arrived yesterday per steam ship *Arabia*, Captain G. Hamlin, from Calcutta via the Malabar Coast:—

Mr. Monkland, Dr. Jackson, Mr. Eames, Mr. Haffmann, Mr. J. J. Barbers, Mr. Wates, Mr. Clark, Captain and Mrs. Bird, Mr. Crawford, Miss Gordon, and 56 natives.

CAPTAIN MURPHY, of the French ship *Emile et Laure*, has had a gold medal presented to him by the English Government for his services in saving the captain and crew of the British ship *Michigan*. The medal is about the size of a rupee, and has the Queen's head on one side, and on the reverse the words "gallantry and humanity" encircled by a wreath. The captain's name is engraved on the edge.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to form a committee to investigate and report upon the entire subordinate establishment, European and native, of the Commissariat Department, and to propose such measures for its re-organization as may appear to them best adapted to promote the efficient and economical administration of the department:—

PRESIDENT.—Lieut. Col. S. H. Becher, *Bengal Staff Corps*.

MEMBERS.—Major T. H. Sibley, *Assistant Commissary General*. Mr. G. W. Kellner, *Assistant Secretary, Military Finance Department*.

HIS Excellency the Governor of Bombay has nominated the following gentlemen to be additional Members of His Council, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only, from the dates noted opposite their names:—

The Honorable Archibald David Robertson, 15th March 1864.

The Honorable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, 22nd January 1864.

The Honorable Madhowrow Vittul Vinchoorkur, 22nd January 1864.

The Honorable Jugonath Sunkersett, 22nd January 1864.

The Honorable Premabhai Hemabhai, 22nd January 1864.

The Honorable Michael Hugh Scott, 8th March 1864.

Walter Richard Cassels, Esq., 4th April 1864.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council has appointed the undermentioned gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Bombay:—

Reverend J. Aitken; T. Chisholm Anstey, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law; F. F. Arbuthnot, Esquire, C.S.; Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esquire; Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Esquire; Reverend Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee; Colonel J. Barnes Dunsterville, Staff Corps; N. Fernandes, Esquire; Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Fife, R.E.; C. Gonne, Esquire, C.S.; W. Hanbury, Esquire; T. C. Hayllar, Esq., Barrister-at-Law; W. G. Hunter, Esquire, F.R.C.S.E.; H. E. Jenkins, Esquire, C.S.; T. B. Johnstone, Esquire, C.S.; Colonel M. K. Kennedy, R.E.; J. King, Esquire, C.S.; G. M. Macpherson, Esquire, C.S.; Captain J. Nasmyth, R.E.; R. G. Oxenham, Esquire, B.A.; Khan Bahadoor Padumjee Pestonjee; G. Scott, Esquire, C.S.; R. S. Sinclair, Esquire, LL.D.; Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esquire; the Right Reverend Dr. Steins; Reverend R. Stothert; Colonel C. W. Tremenheere, R.E.; Venayek Wassoodew, Esquire; Venayek Juggonath, Esquire; W. Wedderburn, Esquire, C.S.; J. S. White, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law; Captain H. St. Clair Wilkins, R.E.

WEEKLY MORTUARY RETURNS.—We are glad to see that cholera continues steadily to decrease, the number of deaths from this epidemic in last week being 44 against 64 in the preceding week. The mortality from small-pox, however, shows no diminution, but on the contrary the numbers have slightly increased, being 102 against 99. It seems to be the rule that small-pox increases in virulence as cholera declines; but neither disease seems ever to totally disappear from our returns. There were only four deaths of Europeans in last week, and none of them from epidemic disease. The mortality from all diseases shows a slight increase on the previous week. The number of deaths being 507 against 493:—

EUROPEANS:—		PARSEES:	
Cholera	0	Cholera	1
Fever	1	Small-pox	3
Small-pox	0	Measles	1
Other diseases	3	Fever	2
INDO-EUROPEANS:		Other diseases	3
Cholera	0	JEWS:	
Fever	1	Cholera	1
Other diseases	3	Other diseases	1
Accident	0	Accident	1
HINDOOS:		NATIVE-CHRISTIANS:	
Cholera	32	Cholera	0
Small-pox	69	Small-pox	2
Fever	164	Fever	2
Measles	8	Other diseases	6
Other diseases	57	NEGRO AFRICANS:	
Accident & violence	3	Cholera	0
MUSSULMANS:		Small-pox	0
Cholera	6	Fever	1
Small-pox	28	Other diseases	2
Measles	1	UNKNOWN RACES:	
Fever	5	Cholera	3
Other diseases	23	Fever	3
Accident	1	Other diseases	3

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths.	Mean.
Cholera	44	53	Nervous system	7	13
Small-pox	102	47	Respiratory system	17	19
Measles	9	33	Alimentary system	39	39
Fever	231	153	Leprosy	0	0
Sexual system	2	2	Dropsy	3	3
Cachexy	31	20	Accident	5	3

THE Beach from the Custom House to Clive's Battery and beyond to the Railway Station is at present literally a coal depot, the whole space being dotted with hillocks of coal, each representing the cargo of a vessel from 700 to 1,000 tons. To add to this, we hear that there are five more ships just arrived, laden with this fuel, so that the market will be considerably overstocked: the article not being saleable at Rs. 10 per ton. The demand for coal at this port has been considerably diminished of late from various causes. The P. and O. steamers having discontinued this as a coaling port, and the Indian Navy having been abolished, Government now obtain their supplies direct from England for their manufacturing establishments, and the Railway Company have considerably good water and consumption of coal by adopting their engine furnaces for burning wood:—the demand for this fuel has consequently considerably decreased. There are only the steamers of two Companies which now coal at Madras; viz. the London and East Indian Auxiliary Steamer Company, and the British India Steam Navigation Company. The demands for their ships being of a very limited nature, and their own depots being ample, the result is that important coal will probably remain as an over-stock in a glutted market for a considerable time to come.—*Madras Athenæum.*

SHOCKING MURDER IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

On the evening of Wednesday last, the 6th instant, about 6 o'clock, an alarm was given by the neighbours that a Mahomedan dealer in silk piece-goods named Hajee Oomar, residing in a house situated in Bappoo Khote Street, close to Jamlee Moolla, in the Mombavie section, had murdered his wife, a woman named Suffura, by striking her on the head with an axe or adze. The police at once proceeded to the spot, and on entering a room on the ground floor discovered the unfortunate woman lying on the floor in an insensible state weltering in her blood, which was streaming from several wounds on her head which had been inflicted with an adze such as is commonly used by native carpenters. The husband of the woman was sitting in the room, and at once admitted that he had struck her, when he was taken into custody. The wounded woman was taken to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital where she died about half past one o'clock on Thursday (yesterday) morning. The prisoner was accused by his only son, a lad about twelve years of age, of having committed the ferocious assault which terminated in the death of his wife,—the only eye witness being his son; who, however, stated that for the last two months his father had acted like a man of unsound mind, and appeared to be apprehensive that his wife would poison him, and that he would be killed by people who he declared were always beating him.

An inquest was held by the Coroner on the body of the deceased woman yesterday morning at the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, which has been adjourned till Saturday next (to-morrow) at 9 A.M. in order that the evidence may be written on parchment and the prisoner committed for trial to the High Court. The following is the evidence of the witnesses examines before the Coroner:—

Haroon Hajee Oomar, the only son of Hajee Oomar, the accused, deposed:—Yesterday afternoon I was in the house with my mother, the deceased, and Hajee Oomar my father. We three only were present, when Hajee Oomar having gone out as I supposed for a natural purpose he returned with the adze, here produced, in his hand. I saw the said Hajee Oomar strike deceased with this adze on the head several times. I did not hear anything said by the prisoner or by the deceased. I was confused and raised an alarm. The door entering in the room where we were was broken open by the people outside, and among those who came in was one Hajee Ali Hajee Ismael, husband, who took possession of the adze. Several police peons then came in, and deceased was taken away by them as I understood to the hospital where I subsequently saw her alive, and I have since seen her dead. There were never any quarrels between my father and mother. My father's head has been turned these two months past. I cannot account for this. At the request of the deceased the door of our room had been fastened outside yesterday. This was to prevent my father from going out as he wandered about much of late, and yesterday, before this happened, he spoke about being poisoned, and for two months he has been talking of being killed and of wanting liberty though he was not confined. He was also in the habit of saying "Pardon me, pardon me, I am not guilty."

Amber Ali Masham Ali, a police peon, deposed:—I was on duty at Null Bazaar yesterday afternoon, when a report was brought to me that a murder had been committed near Jamlee Moolla. There was a police naik also present who went with me to the place indicated, when on entering a room I saw Hajee Oomar, here present, sitting in the room and the deceased lying on the mat, here produced, which is stained with blood. On the admission of the prisoner that he had struck the deceased, I took him into custody. I and another police peon took Hajee Oomar to Mr. Ross, the European constable at the Mahim Chowkie.

Joseph Ross, a European contable of police, stationed at the Mombadave Chowkie, deposed:—Yesterday evening about six o'clock, police peon Amber Ali Masham Ali and another brought Hajee Oomar, here present, to me at the Mombadave Chowkie charged with having most seriously injured his wife. I left him in their custody and went to the house in Bapoo Khote Street which had been pointed out to me, and I then found the deceased lying on a bed. She was bleeding profusely. I had her immediately brought to this hospital, and after leaving her here I returned to the house from whence I had taken her, and there finding one Ali Hajee Ismael, I asked him how deceased had been so injured, when he took me to a room opposite and from a hole in the wall of that house took out the adze here produced, and said that it had been taken out of Hajee Oomar's hand by force and given to him (deponent) to conceal. It was smeared with blood and seemed as if it had been recently used in inflicting wounds. I found a mat on the floor of the deceased's room also smeared with blood. I observed on the floor marks of indentation, apparently quite freshly made, and on measurement of these with the head of the adze here produced, I found them to correspond. I have since seen the dead body of the woman before this inquest and recognises it as that of the woman brought here by me yesterday as above described.

Hajee Ismael, deposed:—I am a dyer and live in Jamlee Moolla. Yesterday afternoon, in consequence of what I heard, I went to the room of the deceased and saw her lying on a mat on the floor much injured on the head. Hajee Oomar was also present. He is now here. The adze, now produced, lying on the floor. The son of Hajee Oomar was also present crying and saying "my mother is killed, my mother is killed." I took possession of the adze in spite of some resistance by Hajee Oomar, and I hid it. I subsequently gave it up to Mr. Ross, European constable, here present.

George Ballingall, Esq., M.D., deposed:—I am an Assistant Surgeon in Her Majesty's Bombay Army, and am attached to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. Last night, about half-past seven, I saw the deceased in this hospital. She was quite insensible and apparently dying. There was a contused wound about two inches long on the top of the head communicating with a depressed fracture of the skull. A second contused wound extended from the outer end of the right eyebrow across the bridge of the nose, the bones of the nose being completely smashed. There were several other contused wounds on the lips, with fracture of both upper and lower jaws, a number of the teeth having been knocked out. I believe that death was caused by the injuries above described, and such injuries might have been caused by repeated blows with such an instrument as the adze now shown me. I have since examined the body of the deceased and recognise it as that of the woman injured as above described.

A VERY SUSPICIOUS CASE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Wednesday last, the 6th instant, at the Morgue in Bandeepoora, on the body of a woman named Purbumma, the wife of a labourer. The deceased, who was found dead in her own house under circumstances of grave suspicion that she had been strangled by her husband who has since absconded from the island. The following is the evidence of Dr. Hyslop, Assistant Surgeon to the Coroner:—I have made a *post mortem* examination of the body now before this inquest. I find decomposition has considerably advanced. A good deal of blood has flowed from the mouth and nose since the body has been brought here. There is a dark mark on the neck which encircles it all except a space of about two inches on the right side. On the left side the mark is higher up than on the other parts. The eyes are distended and protuberant, and the tongue protrudes from the mouth. Both l

posed to exist at the bottom of No. 1 shaft, being the representative of the lower seam passed through in the old well sunk by the Beloochees. From the absence of all who had been concerned in the mining operations, I could not learn whether any coal was ever found at the bottom of No. 1 shaft, but, if it was, it certainly did not represent the lower bed in the Belooch shaft, which was only 12 feet below that worked, while the bottom of No. 1 shaft, only 100 yards distant, was 50 feet below the same bed.

3rd — The above, however is not new. The same facts have been detailed and the same opinions expressed in previous reports, and I believe that that the principal object of my being deputed to examine the locality was to endeavour to ascertain whether there is a probability of other beds of coal of better quality and more persistent thickness being discovered in the neighbourhood. I very much regret to be obliged to report that I do not see a prospect of such being met with.

I searched for a considerable distance around the old mine without finding, in the small ravines, any indications of fast crops of coal. Doubtless far closer and wider search than mine has been made with the same result. Several pits were sunk in the neighbourhood by the Officers of the Railway Company in 1859, in only one of which, so far as I could learn, was coal met with, and then it was only one foot in thickness.

In order to explain my reasons for disbelieving the existence of workable seams of coal beyond the area thus explored, I must briefly describe the geology of the district. It is very simple. Near Kotree, on the Indus, the limestone of the nummulitic formation which covers so large an area in Lower Sind, and is easily recognised by the abundance of Alveolina, a nearly spherical form of foraminfer allied to the nummulite, is seen dipping at a low angle towards the east. In travelling from the Indus towards Lynyan, after passing, in descending order, shady beds, conglomerates and calcareous sandstone with marine fossils, a series of coarse variegated sandstones with sandy clays, destitute of all fossil remains, except very imperfect and fragmentary vegetable impressions, is met with. These contain the coal of Lynyan. To the west, as already mentioned, is an extensive elevated plain, known as the Vira plain, for the most part a desert. It is covered by a great thickness of gravel and detritus from the hills forming its western boundary, and has probably been covered by the sea during recent geological times. The gravel, especially in the neighbourhood of the hills, conceals the underlying rocks, but where ever any are seen to emerge they consist so far as my observation extended, of the same variegated sandstones and sandy clays as at Lynyan, and I have little doubt but that the formation continues for the whole distance. At the base of the hills limestone comes in upon the sandstone section, and at this point the strata, which have been nearly horizontal from the banks of the Indus, become contorted and disturbed, and dip at high angles. The hills are barren of vegetation, so that superb sections are exposed at the sides of the deep gorges which traverse the range. One of these I examined, viz., that of the Mohun stream, at the singular fortification called Runnee-Ki-Kot. sandstone series which has been traced across the Vira plain from Lynyan, is seen to underlie limestone, which from its mineral character and the abundance of alveolina, is apparently identical with that of Kotree, the conglomerates and calcareous sandstones with marine fossils, seen to the east of the Vira plain, not recurring to the west. There is, however, apparently, no unconformity, and, consequently, break in the sequence between the limestone and its clay formation and the limestone, and, although the change from one to the other is abrupt, there is occasionally a slight interstratification of the two rocks at their junction.

After much search, I discovered, in a small bed of shale associated with sandstone, distinct leaves of dicoty ledonous plants. These tend to confirm the opinion I have already been disposed to form from the general conformity of the sandstone and limestone series, and to induce me to believe that the sandstone formation is an integral part of the Nummulitic group, to which the limestone is known to belong. The determination is of considerable practical importance for reasons to be mentioned presently.*

The thickness of the variegated sandstones and shales exposed in the section of Runnee-Ki-Kot is not less than 1,200 feet, and the greater portion of this thickness is repeated two or three times by the rolling over of the beds. Only in one place could I detect any thing like the outcrop of a seam of coal, and there it was very irregular, of small thickness, and appeared to thin out within a very few yards. But not only is the thickness of this bed irregular, but the same is remarkably the case with many of the small beds of shale which occur. In fact here, as at the Lynyan, the rocks generally are irregularly stratified, and variable in thickness. Moreover the more shaly, and specially the more carbonaceous beds, so abound in iron pyrites, that they are largely dug out by the Beloochees and exposed in the damp places for the purpose of manufacturing alum from them; the production of the alum being due to the presence of the sulphur of the pyrites.

Were a coal bed discovered in such a position, there could scarcely be a doubt but that it would abound in iron pyrites, and that it would thin out within a short distance; in fact it would be precisely similar to that formerly worked at the Lynyan and equally worthless.

It is, therefore, this formation preserves the same characteristics over a distance of at least 30 miles, there appears every probability of its peculiarities being characteristic and persistent throughout, and those peculiarities are inconsistent with the occurrence of seams of workable coal.

Excessive irregularity, and, in general, abundance of iron pyrites, are, indeed, notoriously characteristic of the numerous deposits of coal which, from time to time, and in various parts of India, have been discovered in the Nummulitic formation. A few of the best known instances which have been carefully investigated may be quoted.

The salt range of the Punjab lies not far beyond the frontier of Upper Sind. The geology and minerals of the range were examined and reported upon by Dr. Fleming in 185 (3?) 2. The exact similarity of the beds to those of Lower Sind is, evident from his description (Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. XVII, parts 2, p.p. 500, 526, and Vol. XXII, p.p. 340, &c.,) a precisely similar series of clays and sandstones underlying the same Nummulitic limestone. Coal occurs in many places, but always in beds of irregular thickness. Mr. Theobald, Dr. Fleming's Assistant, and now of the Geological Survey of India, also described the geology of the salt range, (Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. XXIII, p. 667,) and while entirely confirming Dr. Fleming's opinion as to the uselessness of the coal, he shows even more clearly that the beds are similar to those which have been described above.†

In the east of India the same irregularity has been shown by Dr. Oldham to characterize the Nummulitic coal of Cheera Poonjee in the Khasi Hills (Geological structure of part of the Khasi Hills 1854 p. p. 31-35,) the quality of which is far superior to that of Sind, while further still the investigation of a small bed of coal discovered in 1855 near Thayet Myo, the frontier station of Pegu, resulted in precisely the same manner A seam, 3 feet in thickness at its out crop, was found within a few yards to dwindle away into a mere string. Lower Sind but adds another illustration of a rule which appears to hold good throughout India with all deposits of coal or lignite within the Nummulitic formation.

My conclusions as to the improbability of the discovery of workable coal in Sind are thus based both upon the local characters of the rocks and the general characters of the formation to which they belong.

W. T. BLANFORD,
Deputy Supt. Geol. Sur. of India.

Dec. 23, 1863.

* In Mr. Blackwell's reports the beds containing coal in Cutch are said to be of the same age and to belong to the same series as those of Sind. This is an error. The Cutch beds are much older, being of Jurassic age, and contain a very different series of fossil plants.

Dr. Fleming in his first report, writes (Journal, Asiatic Society, Bengal XVII, 2, p. 516). "Until some locality is found where the coal seam appears of regular thickness and not developed in nests or patches as we are inclined to believe is the case in the salt range generally, we could not recommend to Government the propriety of attempting mining operations except on a small scale, or by way of experiment."

Mr. Theobald (Volume XXIII, p. 667) says:—"In no part of the range is there any fuel which can possibly prove of economic value."

BENGAL.

We hear that the surveying operation on the proposed Jessore Branch Railway have been completed, and the construction of the line will, probably, commence as soon as the services of a sufficient number of professional inspectors, platelayers, &c., are secured. As the contract system has been abolished by the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, the works on this permanent line will be performed by the Company's officers themselves. The line will commence either from the Dum-Dum, or the Chackdaw Railway Station.—*Hurkaru, March* 30.

We hear that the privilege of franking official communications, which, sometime ago, was withdrawn from some of the Hill Chiefs of Kumaon, has lately been restored to them. This appears to be a judicious decision on the part of Government, as the present system of police, which is said to be working so well in the Hill districts, would have otherwise been interfered with. If we are rightly informed, there is no regular police in the interior of Kumaon, except at Sreenuggur and some other places. The Native Chiefs themselves act as honorary police officers. They inform the British authorities when any crime is committed within their respective jurisdictions. Had the power to frank official letters been denied to them, communications with the British officers by the Hill Chiefs would have ceased, and crimes and misdemeanors would have been committed with impunity. —*Id.*

A DIVISIONAL command becomes vacant by the departure for Europe of Major General J. McDuff, C. B., commanding the Lucknow Division, whose health, impaired by long tropical service renders it necessary that he should leave India. As far as rank and priority of claim are concerned, Major General A. Becher, C. B., should succeed to the command of the Lucknow Division; but as the vacancy is occasioned by the departure of a Queen's officer, it would not be in accordance with usage and custom, to appoint a Company's officer to succeed him; and we believe that Colonel W. O. G. Haly, C. B., of H. M. 38th Foot, and recently commanding at Peshawur, as Brigadier General, will replace Major General McDuff, pending instructions from England.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THERE is, we believe, an amusing dispute going on, as to whether General Officers Commanding Divisions should, or should not be brought under the category (rather a long list now) of those, whom "unavoidable necessity" compels to perform their duties in the hills during the hot weather. The Head Quarter Staff cannot, unfortunately "see" the "necessity," which, if allowed, would introduce so many minor military fry into a privilege, which has been their peculiar prerogative ever since Sir Charles Napier (*et tu Brute!*) was hypocrite enough to declare to the army that he was *compelled* to perform his duties at Simla, or else he wouldn't think of going.

Surely Lord George Paget (about whom the fuss is being made) may be allowed to urge the plea of "necessity" without affording a precedent for others, as a very considerable portion of his division is really (and fortunately) located within the hills. However, the case is, like so many others of deeper moment "under consideration of Government"—a position not unlike that of the Princes who were smothered in the Tower—and there we let it remain with all our heart.

We beg, however, to enter a strong protest against the location of such an appointment as Superintendent of Army Schools at Kussowlie.

Let not the able officer, now holding that appointment, run into the stupid notion that we have any but a public and honorable motive for saying this. We consider him to be the right man in the wrong place, and we need only point as an illustration of this, to the fact, that packages of books, &c., *from England*, which have long passed the various regiments for which they are intended, are now being sent *back* to them from Kussowlie at the public expense!

As large tax-payers, we have a right to, and we do vehemently protest against this ingenious method of wasting the public money.—*Delhi Gazette, April* 2.

UMBALLA INVESTIGATION.

(*Continued from the Delhi Gazette of April* 2.)

PROSECUTOR'S ADDRESS.

It may be well, before proceeding to call the witnesses in this case, to give as clear a statement of the facts connected with it,—of the grounds on which the charge is based, and of the circumstances which have led to the very strong connection that exists between the Hindustani fanatics at Sitana and the people of Bengal generally, though more especially with the influential Moulvies of the Wahabee sect at Patna,—as is compatible with my desire to detain the Court as little as may be.

The charge against the prisoners being, that they aided the enemies of the British Government at Sitana and Mulka with supplies of men and money, for the purpose of strengthening them to maintain a warfare against the troops of H. M. the Queen,—it will be necessary that I should prove to the satisfaction of the court;—1st, that the Hindustani fanatics at Sitana and Mulka were enemies of the Queen, and that they did wage war against Her Majesty,—2nd, that assistance in men and money was sent to them by and through the prisoners who are Her Majesty's subjects, who wilfully and traitorously withdrew the allegiance and fidelity which many true and faithful subject should of right bear to his sovereign.

It is scarcely desirable that I should attempt anything like a detailed statement of the chain of circumstances which led to the establishment of the colony of the fanatical Hindustanies in the Ensufzaie hills. This is matter of history: and time would be needlessly occupied in relating it.

I will simply remind you that the establishment of the colony is due to Syud Ahmed, a Moulvie of the sect of Mussulmans called Wahabee. Of this man it is necessary I should say somewhat, for I have to prove the connection between Patna aud Sitana, in order to show how the zeal of the men of Bengal was kept alive, and what influences were at work, in order to prevent their interest in the welfare of the Sitana fanatics from flagging.

Syud Ahmed, in A. D. 1823, made a pilgrimage to Mecca; and on his return preached zealously and earnestly the Wahabee branch of the Moslem faith. It was through the preaching and teaching of Syud Ahmed that the Wahabee tenets were chiefly spread throughout India. The Wahabees, who take their name from the founder of the sect, Abdool Wahab, may be described as Mussulman Unitarians and Puritans, they acknowledge one Supreme Being, deny the divinity of Mahomed, though admitting that he was a good man entrusted with a divine mission, thus repudiating the more extravagant forms and ceremonies of the Mahomedan religion. They forbid polygamy, profess great moral rectitude, and abstinence from all vicious and sensual indulgences. In some respects their tenets, are allied to those of the Soonies; but by the Shea they are looked upon with feelings akin to abhorrence. It was probably the fact of Syud Ahmed being a Wahabee, that made the tribes, amongst whom he and his followers had taken refuge from the power of the Sikhs, so jealous of the influence he was gaining—and caused them to persecute and drive him from one place to another, until he finally settled, with his fanatical followers, at Sitana.

On his return from Mecca in 1823 or 1824 Syud Ahmed preached and taught the Wahabee tenets with so much success, that he soon found himself at the head of a considerable number of followers, bigoted in the extreme, and devoted wholly to his cause. The blind obedience of the Wahabees to their Peer or priest in matters relating to religion, is one very marked feature in their character. The Syud determined on a crescentade against the Sikhs, whose ruler, Runjeet Sing, was a bitter enemy of all Mussulmans, and for this purpose moved northward with his followers.

When about to leave Patna, which had been the chief seat of his labours, Syud Ahmed appointed agents, to whom he delegated authority to preach and to proselytize in his name. At almost all the large towns on his route, he also established agencies for the purpose of collecting funds, which were to be raised by a tax on the profits of tenders, and by donations to well-wishers of the faith.

The chief agent at Patna was a Moulvie of the name of Shaik Mahomed Hussein. The original writing of Syud Ahmed, with his seal attached, appointing this Moulvie, his successor at Patna as high priest of the order, and giving him authority to preach and admit disciples in the name of the Syud, is now in my possession.

Shaik Mahomed Hussein had five daughters; three of whom were married to three brothers, sons of one Elahi Bux, a Wahabee, and a man formerly of some note and considerable influence at Patna, now dead.

These three brothers are; 1st: Moulvie Ahmedoola, the present head of the sect at Patna, a member of the Municipal Committee of that town and in other respects a man of position and influence: 2nd; Moulvie Fyaz Ali, (*alias* Bussoor-oo-deen), who with his family is now at Sitana, and who was a principal leader of the fanatics during the late war; and 3rd Moulvie Yeyah Ali, (Yeah or Yeeah,) *alias* Moyeab-oo-deen, one of the prisoners before the Court, and now the chief priest of the sect, having succeeded his father-in-law Sheik Mahomed Hussein who was the appointed representative of the Syud Ahmed himself. Thus these three men, Ahmedoolla, Fyaz Ali, and Yeeah Ali, themselves the sons of an influential and bigoted Wahabee, are connected by marriage with the successor of the first great teacher and expounder of the Wahabee tenets in this country.

Yeeyah Ali's wife, the daughter of Shaik Mahomed Hussein, having died, he married, secondly, the daughter of Feryat Ali, a Moolvie of the same sect whose wife was mother of the five daughters of the said Shaik Mahomed Hussein. This Feryat Ali is younger brother of Velyat Ali and Enyat Ali, who were amongst the principal agents appointed by Syud Ahmed. Velyat Ali is father of Abdoola, and Abdool Kureem, chief leaders amongst the fanatics, and Enyat Ali was also a leading man amongst them; but nothing certain is known as to whether he is now dead or alive.

On Fergut's Ali death Yeeah Ali, his son-in-law, succeeded to the post of preacher at the Sadipora Kaffa in Patna; and in virtue of his succession to the chief priesthood, (on the death of his first wife's father,) he is also preacher of the Mummohya Kaffa at Patna: and these Kaffas are the two principal Wahabee places of worship in that town.

The Sadieapore is in charge of Abdool Raheem, and his servant Abdool Guffoor, both prisoners before the court. Abdool Rahoem is son of Feryat Ali, and the owner of the ground on which this Kaffa is built, and of all the surrounding buildings. Abdool Guffoor kept the keys of the treasure chest, and had the management of money; it was he, who, at Abdool Raheem's order, gave money to those who had been collected by the various agents of the sect as recruits for the crescentaders, and had come into Patna, the focus of the whole movement, to see the high priest, and to be forwarded on to their destination, these recruits during their stay at Patna were entertained at the Judikpore Kaffa.

The following leaders of the fanatics at Sitana are all connected by blood or by marriage with the Patna prisoners:—

1. Fyaz Ali, own brother to Yeeah Ali.
2. Abdoola, elder son of Velyat Ali, who having married one of the daughters of Feryat Ali, is thus brother-in-law to Yeeah Ali. This Abdoola is the head of the Hindustani fanatics, and is known there, and spoken of in correspondence, as the "Baboo Sahib."
3. Abdool Kurreem, another of the sons of Velyat Ali, who married another daughter of Feryat Ali; and so also is brother-in-law to Yeeah Ali.
4. Abdool Kadir, son of Ahmed-oolla, head of sect at Patna, and nephew of Yeeah Ali, and Fyaz Ali.
5. Esa, son of Yeeah Ali, and nephew of Fyaz Ali.

Thus it is evident what an exceedingly strong bond of union there is between Patna and Sitana; and what interest the Wahabee priests of Patna have in the welfare of the Sitana colony.

The Moulvies in the hills act as leaders, both temporal and spiritual, of the men at Sitana. Letters pass from time to time, and not unfrequently, between Sitana or Mulka, and Patna; or, as these places are called in the disguised language adopted in the correspondence, the *burra* and *chota* godown; Mulka being as the *burra*, and Patna as the *chota* godown. The letters of the Moulvies in the hills refer not only to family matters, but are also written with a view to keep up a holy zeal amongst their far-off friends. Their efforts are ably seconded by Yeeah Ali and the other members of the priestly family at Patna, as also by the agents they again have appointed in various parts of Bengal, who one and all preach the advantages to be drived from in any way participating in the fight for the faith, and the duty of aiding the bigoted and ignorant are stirred up to such a pitch of religious ardour, that they devote themselves, body and soul, to the furtherance of the cause.

Perhaps it may be said that with the Wahabees bgotry is carried to a higher pitch than with the orthodox Mahomedans; and to compass the death of Kafirs, (Christians or others) is a most meritorious act, some extracts from the diary of the prisoner Jaffir will show at any rate what his ideas on this subject are.

The object of the preaching of the agents is two-fold—one to collect money for the support of the brethren,—the other to induce recruits to join the colony at Sitana: and, whilst the wealthy purchase immunity from the long and harassing journey, and from the hardships and dangers of warfare, by giving of their wealth, or by acting as agents for the transmission of money and men,—it is the poor and the ignorant only who are sent as recruits to the Satanic army, and so miserably wanting are they in physical and moral courage that numbers desert after joining the ranks. Some of these deserters will be brought forward as evidences, and the court will be able to judge from their appearance whether they are men likely of themselves to choose the profession of arms, and their statement will show that their having ever gone to Sitana was due to the existing influence of the preaching of the priests who had seduced them, and that Jaffir had not fled from persecution or discovery, for it is well-known that in the Commissariat Department the contractors employ great numbers of men in various ways, and moreover the numbers of camp followers with regiments are never limited. The recruits for the Sitana fanatics could therefore at all times move on from one service to another without manor agents of the contractor; and during the time when troops were on the march, extra facilities were afforded. Actually, during the progess of the war on the frontier, when our troops were moving up country to join the forces engaged, or to strengthen the reserves, recruits for the Sitana army were passing with them, attached as hangers on and assistants to the Commissariat agents, who always accompany a European Regiment.

I shall now proceed to call the evidence: not perhaps in order that would be necessary to trace the several facts in correct chronological succession, but as it seems more advisable to do with regard to the character of the men themselves and the circumstances in which they are placed.

Genealogical tree of the three Families, viz.

1 Futteh Ali. — 2 Sheikh Mahomed Hussein, successor at Patna to Syud Ahmed.) Futteh Ali. — 3 Ellahi Buksh.

1 Velyat Ali. — Abdoola, head of fanatics at Sitana. Abdool Kureem, at Sitana. Abdool Kadir, at Sitana. Abdool Rahoem, hills. Abdool Kurreem, at hills. Mahomed Hussain, Patna. Mahomed Hussain, dead.

2 Enyat Ali, (dead.) — Abdool Majhed, at hills. Hedyat-ool-la, Barh and Patna.

3 Talib Ali, 4 Feryat Ali (dead.), (late high priest at Sadatpore Kaffa, Patna,) who had two sons and four daughters, viz. (prisoner) Abdool Raheem, owner of Kaffa. Abdool Rao, boy at Patna. 1st daughter married to Abdoola, leader of fanatics. 2nd to Hedyat-ool-la, Barh and Patna. 3rd to (prisoner) Yeeah Ali (as 2nd wife.) 4th unmarried.

5 Feroze, (prison ry at Ali, (family as before.)

Abdool Hamed, Patna. Mahomed Yakeem, Patna. Abdool Kader, hills. Abdool Hakeem, Patna. Rahmet-ool-lah, Patna.

Esa, with Fyaz Ali, in hills. Moosa, Patna. Yusuf, Patna.

Ellahi Buksh.

1 Ahmed-ool-la, (Patna,) family as above.) — 2 Fyaz Ali, (hills, as above.) — Yeeah Ali, (prisoner) family as above.)

Yeeah Ali's second wife was also his niece by marriage, for Yeeah Ali and Feryat Ali were brothers-in-law.

Shaikh Mahomed Hussain,
Successor of Syud Ahmed, and late high priest at Meermooguah Kaffa, Patna, had five daughters, who married respectively with

1 Ahmed-ool-la, Patna. — 2 Fyaz Ali, hills, preacher of crusade. — 3 Enyat Ali, (family as before.) — 4 Yeeah Ali, (prison ry at Ali, (family as before.) — 5 Feroze, (prison

Abdool Hamed, Patna. Mahomed Yakeem, Patna. Abdool Kader, hills. Abdool Hakeem, Patna. Rahmet-ool-lah, Patna.

Esa, with Fyaz Ali, in hills. Moosa, Patna. Yusuf, Patna.

Ellahi Buksh.

1 Ahmed-ool-la, (Patna,) family as above.) — 2 Fyaz Ali, (hills, as above.) — Yeeah Ali, (prisoner) family as above.)

Yeeah Ali, now high priest to both kaffirs, (query Kabilas)—*father* to Esa, in hills, and *brother* to Feyaz Ali, (*alias* Bussar-ood-deen,) in hills. Also uncle (by 1st wife) to Abdool Rahoem, Abdool Majhed, Abdool Kadir, all at hills. And brother-in-law (by 2nd wife) to Abdoola, leader of fanatics, in hills.

THE DANISH WOUNDED.

(*To the Editor of the Times.*)

SIR,—I trust the appeal of Lord Clauricarde in favour of the victims of the outrageous conduct of Prussia and Austria will be met as it deserves to be. England may be powerless to give the strong help of an armed alliance to the Dane in the day of his weakness; but the silver and gold, to find comforts for the sick and wounded of his army, these we have to give; let us freely give them.

It is a work which appeals to the English nation at large. It sets aside the hair-splitting of cold, crafty, diplomatic action. It sets before us mangled brave men, bereaved and afflicted women and children, the mourning and the waste in soldiers' homes; this, the work of those who call that a just war which, on unjust false pretence, enlists the whole strength and hate of two so-called great nations against one very small one.

It is said, and with a good deal of truth, that Lord Palmerston is the impersonation of English pluck; that whenever it comes to a question of English feeling, stirred by the contemplation of tyranny in any quarter, however powerful, his is the voice that utters for England what Englishman would have uttered. In his place in Parliament he has spoken the English sense of the disgraceful conduct of Germany in this war. He did this in language powerful as true; the representatives of the nation cheered him.

Doubtless, Sir, it is prudent, but it is yet very hard, for Englishmen to be only indignant spectators when two powerful strange mastiffs have gone out of their way to bully and mangle one little dog of a small but very brave breed. It is the more so when we know that these great hairy bullies have only been driven to their cowardly work by the snarling at their own heels, of a limited pack of very small dogs belonging to their own kennel; that they have been barked and snarled out of their own yard to go and thus overweight and mangle the weak, for a purpose which, in its real end, they hate, and know, even if they loved it ever so much, they cannot carry out. If, at present, we can only treat these German Powers with the contempt those deserve who, under false pretence, seek glory in wanton, cowardly aggression, leaving them to the defence of those special pleaders who as yet have only shown how powerless the ablest advocacy is to gloss over or pervert plain principles of justice, we may yet safely look to a time, not far distant, when their iniquity abroad shall meet with retribution in the chastisement they will receive at the hands of their own "peoples" at home.

As we cannot subsidize with arms, let us at once offer the free gift of our material sympathy —show to the Danes we do from our hearts pity, though we cannot, with a nation's strength, defend or avenge them. At any time I trust we would have done this; with all the power a nation could put forth, to show a natural welcome to the Danish bride of our Prince, we welcomed her to her English home. Let our hearts now warm to the call for generous aid to the wounded and the sick of the army of her land, the orphans and the widows of the soldiers of her own first home land.

I send my own mite by this day's post to Messrs. Ransom and Co.

Feb. 23. S. G. O.

A GOLD CURRENCY FOR INDIA.

(*From the Times, March* 1.)

INDIA appears to be slowly reached by any revolution which is not military or political. The "hahit of the people," that is declared to be unchangeable. It must be so wherever people jump from the nursery or the harem into active life, and are incurably committed to certain modes of action before they have had time to exercise a choice or imagine anything different from what they see around them. The monetary transactions of India are still done in silver, we will not say exclusively, because there are corrections to be made to such a statement, and were we to make it we should bring down on our heads a shower of correspondence, to be followed immediately by another shower of contradictory import. Of course we are aware that a great deal is done by bills of exchange, and that often a portion of the coinage is gold. But, without asking the question of all the Indians we meet, and eliciting the exact truth from their conflicting accounts, we need only look to our home evidence as to the existing state of things. No mail steamer ever departs for Alexandria without taking out a quantity of silver for India. For example, the Delta, we were told on Saturday, takes out specie to the value of 264,303*l.*, comprising 20,500*l.* in gold for Alexandria, and 69,460*l.* in gold and 174,348*l.* in silver for Bombay. That is about 20 tons of silver—no small weight to transport across Egypt, and carry, far away out of the reach of railways, into the interior of India. When it is considered how we are told every day that our commerce with India is still in its infancy, that it is the duty of Government to push our commercial communications into every village, and deal personally with the ryot till he gets a better master than the zemindar, we must conclude so bulky a material to be a very imperfect means for conducting this traffic. Why not take cardboard at par with gold, and bales of wool, when it is necessary to send an armed escort with money, more horses, more vehicles, more soldiers with a heavy freight than a light one, even if they represent the same sum of money. In fact, a hundred thousand pounds sterling in gold might be carried by a troop of hussars or by camels with a trifling addition of the burden being known, when that sum in silver would require a considerable force, or a train almost to itself. Compared, then, with modern purposes, and still more with those that are coming, this is a Spartan coinage, as cumbersome for our immense and multifarious necessities as the iron money of Lycurgus was for the simple wants of a small republican State. Our object, too, is not the same as that legilator's. We wish to promote trade, to open India to all the world, to foster the useful arts, and to encourage a taste for foreign comforts and even luxuries.

But will India herself fall in with the change? There can be no question that it would be a race should not, if they are only put in the way, and if they recognize in it what they respect, venerate, and even love more than anything,—the higher intellect and stronger will of a conquering and governing people. In the quietest possible way a greater change has taken place in a much more self-willed and self-governed and minor home. Only twenty years ago, if you wanted change for a twenty-pound note anywhere in France, you received five pounds weight of huge silver dollars. It was sometimes, but not always, possible to obtain gold by the payment of a premium. When the prowling Arab returned home from Paris, his pouch was fraught with them whole boxes of five-franc pieces, strapped behind the carriage, evident to the eyes of robbers, and guarded by pistols and cutlasses at hand. At this day you always have your change in gold, unless you will take paper, and the difficulty is to keep your purse well supplied with francs. The five-franc piece has almost disappeared. The same change has taken place in other countries. Indeed, we believe it to be a great mistake to imagine that a people can become so attached to a coin as to be unwilling to change it for one more convenient. The British people have just surrendered without a murmur the oldest coin in circulation—the unctuous, dirty ounce of copper that seemed at least to have intrinsic worth, and was a good handful to give to a beggar. The Scotch and Irish love with patriotic enthusiasm their rank and greasy one-pound notes, which look and smell as if they had alternately enveloped an ounce of butter and of tobacco; but England has long since got over her own regrets at the loss of that cheap and dirty medium. The love of money can easily transfer its affections from one sweet face to another. The idolatry is wordly wise and temporizing, ready to follow the multitude in worshipping the most convenient shrine and the most accredited image. Only provide gold in known and handy quantities, with intelligible and inoffensive marks and superscriptions, and we have no doubt that Indians, of all races, religions, and castes, will like a gold sovereign just ten times as much as a silver rupee. If they do, that will solve the question, for we cannot imagine any reason against a gold currency, except that it is not popular; but the complaint is, not that the natives do not ask for gold, but that the Indian Mint will not supply it.

There has not as yet been any good apology made for the absence of a paper currency in India. The time has arrived when banks and paper money should take the place of that system of advances upon growing crops, at a ruinous discount, universal in a low stage of security and commercial organization. Credit and confidence of course there are in India, as there must be everywhere in some form; but at present it exists there in the most local, personal, and comminuted form. A very small grower borrows at a high rate from a small buyer, who probably himself has had to borrow on the security of such profits as he may make on a number of such transactions. This is really a barbaric sort of banking system, carried on with much extortion and at little profit to any of the parties concerned. What is the objection to a National Bank with a universal currency? That would be an idle question did it only relate to the past, but India is now in a transition state. It is comprehending its vast territories in the practical unity of one railway sytem. It is expected to take the place of the United States in supplying most of the cotton used in this country. It is now drawing many millions' worth of the precious metals from England, and contributing to our difficulties as well as to our resources. Its credit is now intimately linked with the credit of this Empire. Strange as the present state of things seems to our old Indians of only the last generation, the future may soon bring still greater marvels. Why, then, may not India be assimilated to this country in all commercial matters? The Hindoo is subtle, thrifty, and money-making, and open to all appeals to his personal interest and convenience. The history of our Empire proves that we ought not to leave progress to chance, and improvement to spontaneous growth. We ought to be beforehand with events, and, instead of allowing them to surprise us for good or for ill, manage so that when they come they shall find us prepared for them.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 7TH.

Blumberg, Lieutenant F. W., 14th Lancers, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Bainbridge, Captain R., 17th Lancers, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Sweny, Lieutenant G. A., 4th (King's Own) Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Frich, Lieutenant W. F., Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Lamb, 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, to rejoin, from Kirkee.
Wallace, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, to rejoin, from Kirkee.
Neale, Captain, Staff, to rejoin, from Alligaum.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 7TH.

Preston, Captain W. B., 14th Regiment N. I., to join, to Ahmednuggur.
Sweny, Lieutenant G. A., 4th (King's Own) Regiment, on leave, to Surat.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 4th April 1864.

The Government of India has sanctioned an allowance of two annas a mile to a schoolmistress, the wife of a schoolmaster or regimental soldier, and four annas a mile to any other schoolmistress, when on the march with the regiment.

Captain G. F. Hogg, Staff Corps, is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, from date of embarkation, on medical certificate, under the New Furlough Regulations.

Lieutenant Reay Templer Clarke having completed twelve years' service, four of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captain.

Assistant Surgeon P. S. Turnbull has been appointed Superintendent of Vaccination Central Circle, vice Dr. Beatty.

The Order dated 16th March 1864, by Brigadier General Pelly, directing Captain Trevor, 103rd Foot, to act as Superintendent of Bazars and Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch, until the arrival of Captain Fairbrother, is confirmed.

The following Promotion is made subject to HerMajesty's approval:—

General List.—Ensign Robert Austice Prideaux, to be Lieutenant.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 7th April.

Staff Assistant Surgeon R. Atkinson, recently arrived from England, is appointed to the medical charge of the detachment Her Majesty's 28th Regiment at Sattarn.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

Royal Artillery.—2nd Captain P. H. Harcourt, (A Battery 18th Brigade Royal Artillery). Captain F. Conybeare Commanding, Battery 18th Brigade), date of embarkation at Kurrachee to proceed to sea and the Colonies for 15 months, on medical certificate.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 7th April.

Mr. Downing, 1st Officer, to be Store Accountant of the *Berenice* from the 1st instant.

George Tagaker, Quarter Master, is promoted to Gunner of the *Berenice*, from this date.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c:

Bombay Castle, 6th April 1864.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Augustus Charles Gumpert as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway during the absence of Mr. Julius Achenbach.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Rudolph Ahlers as Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay.

Lieutenant Colonel Lewis Pelly, Acting Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, has been allowed three months privilege leave of absence under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

Captain L. C. Barton, Assistant Resident, Baroda, assumed charge of the duties of the Rewa Kanta Agency on the 31st March last.

Captain C. M. Lewis, Railway Magistrate for the Thull Ghaut, is authorized to exercise, in the Tanna and Ahmednuggur Districts, the powers vested by Act XIII. of 1859 in a Magistrate of Police.

The Honorable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have sanctioned the adjournment for three weeks, from the second instant, of the Small Cause Court at Poona.

The Honorable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have sanctioned the adjournment for three weeks, from the 20th instant, of the Small Cause Court at Belgaum.

The Honorable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have sanctioned the adjournment for six weeks, from the 20th instant, of the Civil Courts in the Sholapoor District.

The Honorable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have sanctioned the adjournment for three weeks, from the 20th instant, of the Small Cause Court at Ahmedabad.

The Honorable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have sanctioned the adjournment for six weeks, from the 20th instant, of the Civil Courts in the Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts.

The Honorable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have sanctioned the adjournment, from the 16th April to the 28th May 1864, of all the Civil Courts in the Khandeish District.

The Honorable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have sanctioned the adjournment for six weeks of the several Civil Courts of the Surat District, from the 20th instant, and those in the Broach Division of that District from the 4th idem.

Mr. J. F. Hore, First Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month, from the 15th instant.

Mr. C. H. Cameron, Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, is allowed one month's privilege leave under Section XII. of the Covenanted Civil Service Rules.

Mr. J. Dracup, Hoozoor Deputy Magistrate of Ratnagherry, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure in the Ratnagherry District.

Mr. T. Miles, Hoozoor Deputy Magistrate of Dharwar, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure in the Dharwar District.

Azum Ochuvram Meethanan, Mamlutdar of Mahoonda, in the Kaira Collectorate, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class.

The undermentioned Officers having applied for the usual permission to proceed to Europe on furlough, with a view to obtaining a final medical certificate to proceed to Europe.

Messrs. G. H. D. Wilson and A. C. Watt, of the Civil Service, passed an examination in Hindoostance on the 4th April 1864.

The leave of absence for three months granted to Mr. J. W. Robertson, Acting Collector and Magistrate of Ratnagherry, on the 28th December 1863, under Section XIV. of the Civil Absentee Rules, has been extended to six months under the same Section.

Lieutenant C. C. Sartorius, 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, to be Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent in the Berar Revenue Survey and Assessment, vice Lieutenant Mackenzie.

Mr. A. C. Watt, of the Civil Service, is placed under the Collector of Canara, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the Canarese language.

Mr. J. E. Abercrombie, Civil Service, is placed under the Collector of Ahmednuggur, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the Hindoostance language.

Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Fife, R.E., to be Acting Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, retaining charge of his appointment as Superintending Engineer for Irrigation, vice Lieutenant Colonel C. Scott, R.E., proceeding to Europe on medical certificate.

Captain D. Nasmyth and Lieutenant Colonel J. Jones, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Offices of Auditor of Public Works Accounts on the 31st March 1864.

Captain H. St.C. Wilkins, R.E., received charge of the appointment of Superintendent of the Poona Engineering School from Captain Close on the 18th March 1864.

BENGAL.

(*From the Gazette of India, March* 30.)

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to grant to the Reverend C. Sloggett, Chaplain of Nainee Tal, a furlough for a period of three years.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Frederick Augustus Bern

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 7TH APRIL 1864.

London.

Havering.—2 cases chinaware, G. Monnu : 41 bales cotton, 143½ cwt., W. Nicol & Co. ; 1,000 bundles coir yarn, 86 cwt., Soondaslaas Mooljee : 43 bundle Singala, 21 cwt., M. J. & Co.

Rowena.—35 bales orchillaweed, 119½ cwt., 2 packages Herschucken, 393 lbs., Jaffer Fazulla : 1 case saundries, Diram Hanker & Co. ; 1,000 bundles coiryarn, 83 cwt., Soondaslaas Mooljee : 54 bales orchillaweed, 19½ cwt., Jaffer Fuzulla.

Liverpool.

Adriatic.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., 700 cwt., Ramjee Khatcsy & Co.

Anonyme.—10 bales cotton, 35 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama & Co. ; 121 bales cotton, 425 cwt., B. F. Cama Sons & Co. ; 300 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Peerbhoy Khalukchand & Co.

Belgravia.—450 bales cotton, 1575 cwt., B. H. Cama.

British Crown.—1,000 bundles surseeed, 500 cwt., Vulmbdas Nursee.

City of Manchester.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Finlay Clark & Co. ; 350 bags linseed, 525 cwt., Khimjee Visram & Co.

Concordia.—58 bales cotton, 185½ cwt., Canjee Purbhoo & Co.

Edmund Graham.—800 bundles coiryarns, 115½ cwt., Kessowdass Gocouldass : 25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Enderjee Narronjee.

Frenchman.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Heerjee Khimjee ; 30 bales cotton, 1351 cwt., Gocouldass Tejpall ; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Ameerbhoy Woosmonbhoy.

Forest Queen.—500 bags surseeed, 750 cwt., Mooljee Khimjee & Co.

Gladstone.—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Luckmedass Husraz : 160 bales cotton, 560 cwt., Jewraz Ramdass : 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur & Co.

Kirkham.—27 bales cottosi, 94½ cwt., Gocouldass, Dewerroo & Co.

Marcia Moore.—75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., A. Bell & Co.

Melitus.—146 bundles linseed, 223 cwt., Munjee Ramjee : 4 bales cotton, 14 cwt., Fulcher Cooper & Co.

Montrose.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur & Co.

Myrtle.—55 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., Ruttonsy Vellejee : 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Peerbhoy Khalukchana & Co.

Oreo.—104 bales cotton, 364 cwt., Treelhawm Cassidass ; 50 bales cotton, 206½ cwt., Morarjee Padomsy & Co.

Palmerstone.—99 bales cotton, 315 cwt., Penchund Roychund ; 80 bales cotton, 280 cwt., Remjie Scovell & Co. ; 88 bales cotton, 308 cwt., Ambaidass Trecomdass & Co. ; 25 bales cotton 87½ cwt., Kessoo Parsotum.

Princess Alexandra.—1,200 bags linseed, 1800 cwt., Jairaz Ramdass.

Protector.—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Velljee Mooljee : 7 bales cotton, 24½ cwt. Pudomsey Keerjee.

Robert Ritson.—13 bales cotton 45¼ cwt., Muncherjee Jamsetjee Sons : 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Combier Sons & Co.

Tim Whiffler.—600 bags linseed, 900 cwt., Jeatha Jairaz.

Tomegonops.—77 bales cotton, 269½ cwt., Khimjee Parsotum.

Vanguard.—245 bales cotton, 787½ cwt., Manockjee & Muncherjee Heerjee & Co.

War Cloud.—600 bags linseed, 900 cwt., Jaitha Jairaz : 24½ bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Rawachund Asamund.

Wm. Carvill.—24 bales cotton, 84 cwt., Moormound Datoobhoy Son & Co.

Wm. Chandler.—1 bales cotton, 3½ cwt., Runchore Bhogeelall : 6 bales wool, 18 cwt., Govindjee Veljjee : 350 bales cotton, 1,225 cwt., Topun Enderjee : 52½ bales cotton, 183½ cwt., Motechund Sumtokechund : 50 bales cotton, 150 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Zambia.—51 bales cotton, 178½ cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee : 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Rassjee Khatsey ; 95 bales cotton 332½ cwt., Cursandass Madowdass & Co.

Havre.

Belle de Suffroa.—3 bags coffee, 3 cwt. 3 qr. 20 lbs., Ewart Latham & Co. ; 200 bags bhoysing, 300 cwt., Canjee Banjee : 17 bags coffee, 25 cwt., Rustomjee H. Wadia.

Caroline Agnes.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Volkart Brothers & Co.

Ceres.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Jules Siegfried & Co. ; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Topun Enderjee.

Marseilles.

Steamer *Malta.*—1 box sample of cotton, J. Siegfried & Co.

St. Thomas.

Cicero.—1,000 bags linseed, 1,500 cwt., Lyon Brothers & Co.

Suez.

Steamer *Malta.*—1 bundle cashmeer shawls, Hajee Abdool Hosen Babany.

Hongkong.

Steamer *Emeu.*—18th chests M. opium, 139 lbs. each, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy & Co.

Steamer *United States Service.*—3 pieces cotton screws, Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy.

Shanghai.

Steamer *Emeu.*—46 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon & Co.

Penang.

Steamer *Emeu.*—5 boxes company's rupees, Forbes & Co.

Calcutta.

Steamer *Emeu.*—2 trunks and 1 box old wearing apparels, J. Siegfried & Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR

[c. . signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

Elwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co. (c.) (c. 1. Mar. 19)
Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co. (c. 1. Feb. 16)
Octavia, Bristow.—W. Nicol & Co.
Rowena, Billson, Belcher, Cooper & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 4)
Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Adriatic.—M. Nesserwanjee Melissa. (c. 1. Mar. 11)
Anonyma, Cuthbertston—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 12)
Algiers, Buchanan—M. N. Melissa. (c. 1. April 3)
Baron Macauley—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. 1. Feb. 2)
Belgravia, Pomeroy, London—Forbes & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 18)
Bosphorus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 11)
British Crown—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 17)
Bulwark, Baumantyne—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. April 7)
City of Benares, Mclean—C. & Co. (c. 1. Feb. 25)
City of Manchester—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. 1. Apr. 4)
Concordia, Ross—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 17)
Dhidom, Cloak—W. Nicol & Co.
Duncairn, Finlay—C. Parsons & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 28)
Eagle, Cuthbert—Burjorjee & Co. (c. 1. Jany. 18)
East, Callender—Blackwell & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 11)
Edmund, Graham—Grey & Co. (c. 1. March 31)
Egeria, Peel—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. April 7)
Euxine—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. 1. Jany. 28)
Evan, Hughes, —Clover & Co.
Fanny Forsyth, Cooper—Bates & Co. (c. 1. March 28)
Frenchman, Galloway—F. Sands & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 18)
Gladstone.—M. Nesserwanjee Melissa. (c. 1. Mar. 28)
Glenalva, Muir—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. April 7)
Harmonides, Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.
J. Carsetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 5)
Jason, Barclay—Curnstjee and Eduljee. (c. 1. April 4)
King of Algeria, Murphy—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. Apr. 6)
Kirkham—Ashburner, Bell & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 16)
Lady Clarendon—Lawrence & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 4)
Marietta, Brown—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. 1. April 4)
Marian Moore, Munce—Ashburner, Bell & Co.
Martaban, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co.
Miletus, Shaw—Framjee, Sands & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 9)
Mistress of the Seas, Orkney—Rennie Scovell & Co.
Montrose—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 17)
Myrtle, Warden—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 7)
Orao, Malvern—Lawrence & Co. (c. 1. Feb. 25)
Owen Glendower, Norris—Macnee & Co.
Preston, Wakem—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 29)
Princess Alexandria—Volkart Brothers & Co. (c. 1. April 4)
Priam, Irvine—J. W. Wright & Co.
Protector, Clark—D. Merwanjee & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 9)
Palmerston.—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 15)
Robert Ritson—A. H. Huschke & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 19)
Sam Mendel, Elwood—Coupland & Co.
Simoom, Murphy—Ashburner, Bell & Co.
Tim Whiffler, Cotter—C. Clover & Co.
Tomogonops.—Cardwell, Parsons & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 3)
Uncas, Geal—Dixon, Hunter & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 24)
Vanguard, Connell—L. Brothers & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 28)
War Cloud, Loggie—E. Bates & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 24)
William Carvill—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 18)
William Chandler.—B. H. Cama & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 11)
Zambia, Willer—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 16)

FOR TARRAGALES.

Tropique, Saing—Passmore & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 8)

FOR BORDEAUX.

Emile et Laure, Murphy—A. H. Huschke & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 16)
Ceres, Cuchlance—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. April 6)
Haiffy de Suffren—R. Hormusjee Wadia. (c. 1. Mar. 17)
Intimes, Geffiot. (c. 1. Feb. 17)

FOR CALCUTTA.

Futtay Salam.
Lady Franklin—Blay & Mackintosh. (c. 1. April 4)
Mayaram Dayaram, Scott. (c. 1. Mar. 19)

ST. THOMAS FOR ORDERS.

Cicero, Alexandria—W. A. Graham & Co. (c. 1. Feb. 8)

FOR KURRACHEE.

Duc de Magenta—A. H. Huschke & Co.

FOR CHINA.

United Service (s)—Gaine—C. S. N. Co. (c. 1. April 6)

FOR MOULMAIN.

Maria,—W. Nicol & Co.

NOT FIXED.

Alabama, Hellenbeck—Wallace & Co.
Arabia—H. M. Sedick & Co.
Caroline, Ternaer—Colsen & Co.
Chanticleer, White—H. M. Seedick.
Clarendon, Vongall—The Captain.
Colonist, Gibson—W. Nicol & Co.
Countess Russell,—A. H. Huschke & Co.
Esmeralda (a) York—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
Evelyn, Hoag.
Fatal Currin—H. M. Sedick.
Forest Queen—E. Bates & Co.
Grotto (a)—Farnham & Co.
Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
H. M. Str. Horatio.
Indus, Hicks, P. & O. Co.
Louisa, Tellmans.—Framjee Dubash.
Marie Louise—Joseph.
Mandlay—Wallace & Co.
North East—Boyd—M. N. Bhownagaree.
Ontario Viltscott, Ewart, Latham & Co.
Osago, Masterton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Ophir, Miles.
Pearl, Browne—H. M. Sedick.
Princess Royal, Anderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Robinson Crusoe, Woodlock—J. Clover & Co.
Regina, Brown.
Statelie—Coupland & Co.
Saltona, Sharp, Lyon Brothers.
Scindia, Carr.
Thule (a)
Wurtemberg, Chase, Wallace & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight ...	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 1-16d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do. ...	2s. 2d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do. do.	225

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	145 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	163 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100	.....	12 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20	.....	2 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	62 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank ...	500	6 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Hartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	120 pr. ct. pm. [ineldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	185 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank ...	70	.....	80 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	117 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125	.....	27½ pr. ct. pm.
Comptoin d'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co. ...	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co. ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,937	575 do.	Rs. 11,100 p. sh.
Hyderabad Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 41,000 pr. share.
1 A Share...	6,000	130	
1 B Shares...	6,020	170	
1 C Shares...	6,000	.....	
2 Free Press Co's Shares	1,500	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 26,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co...	1,200	.....	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Examiner Newspaper Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 1,800 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			[monthly.
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	318.3.0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	30.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company ...	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co. ...	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
Home and Land Investment Co.	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 45 pm.
Bonded Warehouse.	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 5,000 nol.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association...	250	.....	Rs. 150 pm.
Princess of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Bombay Goods and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 250 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	.....	2 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	.....	200 p. ct. nom.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan...	...	98
,, Loan 1835-36 ...	...	
,, Loan 1842-43 ...	...	95
Loan 1854-55 ...	...	
New Five per Cent. Loan	...	104½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan...	...	113½

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 5TH APRIL 1864.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 19th Mar. 1864.	From	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	...	...	*45,467
,, 1863-64	8,279	...	8,279
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1862-63	...	...	*4,411
,, 1863-64	2,046	28	2,074

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 29th Mar. 1864.	From 30th Mar. to 5th Apr. 1864.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63...	...	...	12	*45,455
,, 1863-64...	7,001½	617	1½	7,618½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1862-63...	...	...	½	*4,410½
,, 1863-64...	2,045½	...	½	2,045½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 29th Mar. 1864.	From 30th Mar. to 5th Apr. 1864.	Total.	Balance.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63...	44,943	...	44,943	512
,, 1863-64...	5,666	140	5,806	1,812½
AT AHMEDABAD.	None.			
For 1862-63...	4,250	...	4,250	160½
,, 1863-64...	1,965½	...	1,965½	440

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 30TH MARCH TO 5TH APRIL 1864.

	Chests.
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Purchased by Government	8
Per Steamer *Emeu*.....	132
Total...	140

* During the whole Season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.
(Errors excepted)

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Depy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, P.D.
Bombay, Custom House, 6th April 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

(With power to increase.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM PATRICK ANDREW, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde Punjab, and Delhi Railways.)

Deputy Chairman.

FRANCIS WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq., M.P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited.)
HARRY BORRODAILE, Esq., (late Bombay, C. S., Director Scinde and Cape Town Railways.)
ARCHIBALD D. BOYD, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London.)
WILLIAM DENT, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co., China.)
SIR STUART ALEXANDER DONALDSON (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of N. S. W.)
WILLIAM MACKINNON, Esq., (Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta.)
SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, Bart., (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland.)
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Companies.)
JOHN THORNTON, Esq., (late Secretary to Government of India, N. W. Provinces.)
GEORGE WORMS Esq., (of Messrs. G. and A. Worms, London.)

Auditors.

WILLIAM DENT, Esq., Bickley, Bromley, Kent.
J. EDMUND ANDERDON, Esq., (Director of the Bank of London.)

Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS and Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.

Bankers in London.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Bankers in Scotland.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Bankers in Ireland.

PROVISIONAL BANK OF IRELAND.

Solicitors.

Messrs. THOMAS and HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.

Manager.—T. G. CRAIG, Esq.

IN INDIA.

NEALE, PORTER, Esq., (Managing Director.)

Branches.

BOMBAY.....A. Mackintosh, Esq., Manager.
KURRACHEE.....R. E. K. Wilkinson, Esq., Manager.

Other Branches in course of being opened.

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and Hoondies, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

DEPOSITS.

Interests allowed on deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, at the following rates :—
Repayable on Demand, in sums of Rs. 50 or upwards, at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice at 5 per ct. per an.
,, 6 ,, at 5 ,, ,,
,, 12 ,, at 6 ,, ,,

To constituents requiring the Bank's drafts on England, the notice of withdrawl on Fixed Deposits will generally be dispensed with.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.
On Interest or Dividends, ½ per cent. Commission is charged if the amounts be paid in India.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being remitted Home in the Bank's Bills.
Any information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 5th April 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL. Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.) RESERVE FUND. —Francs 9,292,555 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 8, Rampart Row.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :
On London 6 months' sight.....2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do.....2s. 0½d. ,,
Sight.....2s. 1 0-16d. ,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-56 cts. ,,
3 Do. Do.....,, 2-61 ,, ,,
Sight.....,, 2-55 ,, ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits ; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits of
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

R. B. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 21st March 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDOMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight.....	2s.	1¼d. per Rupee.
4 ,, ...	2s.	1d. do.
3 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
2 do.	2s.	0½d. do.
1 do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
On demand	2s.	0¼d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—
On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 6 months certain ... 3 ,,
,, 6 ,, ... 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account balances under Rs. 1,000 nor over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.
Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.
The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.
All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ½ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. VIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE.
CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
,, 4 do. 2s. 1d. ,,
,, 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 2 do. 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, On demand do. 2s. 0¼d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid or carried to the account of the principal, for each month ; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)
Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	1d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
,, 3 do.	2s.	0½d. do.
,, 2 do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
,, 1 do.	2s.	0⅛d. do.
,, On Demand	2s.	0d. do.
Circular Notes	2s.	0d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ½ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. VIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE. CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
,, 4 do. 2s. 1d. ,,
,, 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 2 do. 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, On demand do. 2s. 0¼d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid or carried to the account of the principal, for each month ; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
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INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Depos